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Household Coal
HALL & WALKER,
101 GOVERNMENT ST., PHONE 53.

VOL. XCII, NO. 136.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1904.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

EBONY GOODS

Military Brushes Hat Brushes
Hair Brushes Cloth Brushes
Mirrors, Etc., Etc.

Why run the risk of buying the imitation when you can be sure of getting the genuine by buying here?

We Import Ours in Large Quantities
Direct From Paris

Mounted with our sterling silver initial letters make them excellent Xmas Gifts for little money. Hair Brushes as low as \$1.00.
Make your selections now for Xmas; only five weeks left.

Challoner & Mitchell
Government Street

Picnic Hams, . . . 12½ cts per pound
Rolled Shoulders, . . 15 cts per pound
Back Bacon, . . . 18 cts per pound

Don't forget our bargains in Xmas Fruit

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.,

The Independent Cash Grocers.

Contractors' Supplies

.....AND.....

General Hardware

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.

LIMITED

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Drawer 613

Telephone 59.

For This Week We Offer

25 Per Cent Off All WALLPAPERS

Regular 4c papers for .3 net Paperhanging
10c " " .7½ " at lowest rates by
30c Ingrains, for..... 22½ " first-class workmen.

THE MELROSE COMPANY, LIMITED
78 FORT STREET, Late Melior Store. 40 FORT STREET, Late R. Lettice Store.

"CALEDONIAN LIQUEUR"

WHISKY

Distilled, Aged, and Bottled by
The Distillers Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

...LYLE'S... GOLDEN SYRUP

Guaranteed Pure.
Sold by all Grocers.

WHOLESALE BY

HUDSON'S BAY CO., VICTORIA, B. C.

Unprecedented Bargains in WALLPAPER

MELLOR BROTHERS, LTD.

Phone 812. It will pay you to get our prices.

B&K Buckwheat Flour
The Choicest Brand on the Market.
Freshly made from new crop Buckwheat.
See that each package is stamped "1904".
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Dominion News Notes

Recount in Wentworth Discloses
More Liberal Machine
Operations.

In Spite of Severe Weather the
Ravages of San Jose Scale
Continues.

Lord and Lady Minto Take
Their Departure From
Canada.

Hamilton, Nov. 19.—The recount of
ballots in Wentworth yesterday
disclosed the fact that the Liberal
sub-divisions which may render the
election of Sealey, Liberal, void. If thrown
out by the court, Smith, Conservative,
is likely to be declared elected.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of
the San Jose scale committee, Mr.
Smith said that, despite the severity of
last winter, the coldness failed to kill
the San Jose scale, which continues its
ravages in Ontario.

A despatch from Chicago says a local
miller has been obliged to import a car-
load of Manitoba high-grade wheat at
a cost laid down in Chicago of between
\$1.30 and \$1.35 per bushel, in order to
maintain his flour standard owing to
the scarcity of high-grade wheat in the
Chicago market.

E. J. Davis, it is understood, has re-
signed the commission of crown
lands in the Ontario government. W. A.
Charlton, speaker of the legislature, is
slated for Mr. Davis' position.

LORD MINTO SAILS.

Quebec, Nov. 19.—Amid the booming
of cannon and the cheering of an im-
mense crowd of people which thronged
Dufferin Terrace, overlooking the Allan
Line wharf, and also along the route
of the procession and at the wharf it-
self, Lord and Lady Minto and the vic-
regal party left Quebec per steamship
Tunisia at 9 o'clock last evening. The
vice-regal party was accompanied to the
dock by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon.
Charles Fitzpatrick and ladies, Hon. S.
N. Parent, Sir Montague Allan, Mr.
and Mrs. Andrew Allan, Sir Thomas
Shaughnessy and many others in car-
riages.

CONVICTS OVERPOWER GUARDS.
Kingston, Nov. 19.—Chas. Biddle, a
Toronto convict, and three others held
up Guard Doyle at the penitentiary this
morning and took his gun. With this
they overpowered the other guards and
secured three revolvers and then made
off. The alarm was given and the es-
caped men captured near Williamsville.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.
Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—Thos. Heaslop, a
ninth man, was arrested here today
charged with the robbery of the post
office at that point October 26.
At the time \$2,800 was stolen and
a thousand dollars was found on Heaslop.
He was deputy postmaster and had
the run of the office. At the time of
the robbery an attempt was made to
burn the premises, which failed. The
money was taken from a sack.
This week 2,080,000 bushels of wheat
were inspected, making up to this date
15,000,000. It looks as if the estimate
of 55,000,000 bushels for the season will
be reached.

WEALTHY CARTHUSIANS.

Sixty Millions Included in Expulsion of
Brotherhood From France.

Rome, Nov. 19.—The work upon the
monastery near Lucca that is to become
the headquarters of the Carthusian
brotherhood expelled from Grenoble,
France, is nearly completed. The gen-
eral of the order and the 200 monks
have already arrived. Safes have been
prepared for the treasure of the order,
which is said to amount to \$60,000,000.

HEROIC DEFENDERS ARE STILL CHEERFUL

Commander at Port Arthur Re-
ports Events up to Second
of Month.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—General
Stoessel in a despatch to the Emperor
dated November 2nd, says: "I am happy
to report to your majesty that all the
assaults from October 25th to November
2nd were repulsed by our heroic
troops."

"The most desperate assault occurred
October 30th, but thanks to the bayo-
nets of the reserves and the bravery of
the volunteer sharpshooters, the enemy
were repulsed at all points. The Japa-
nese did not return to the attack the
same day, and left a great number of
dead uninterred upon the field. On
October 31st the Japanese assaulted,
but each time was repulsed at the point
of the bayonet and in hand-to-hand en-
gagements. Several of our officers and
men were wounded. It is difficult to es-
tablish any distinction as regards bravery.
All are heroes. The bombardment
of the fortress continues without inter-
mission."

General Stoessel praises the work of
the ambulance and hospital corps, men-
tions a number of officers for distin-
guished bravery and concludes: "The
Japanese losses were enormous. I es-
timated them at 10,000."

Saint Alice Natural

Mineral
Water

J. PIERPONT'S APOTHEOSIS.

American Financier to Be Immortalized
for Returning of Stolen Cope.

Rome, Nov. 19.—The municipality of
Ascoli has by acclamation conferred an
honorary citizenship upon J. Pierpont
Morgan, in recognition of his action in
restoring to the city the famous Ascoli
cope. It was also decided to place a
bust of Mr. Morgan in the city palace
together with a marble tablet recording
his generosity and to inscribe his name
upon one of the principal streets.

DISORDERS AT MOSCOW.

Mobs Make Hostile Demonstration Be-
fore Palace of Governor-General.

Moscow, Nov. 19.—Popular demon-
strations occurred here today owing to
the refusal of the authorities to author-
ize an official meeting of Zemstvo rep-
resentatives at St. Petersburg. Crowds
in the streets in front of the palace of
Grand Duke Sergius, governor-general
of Moscow, shouted "Down with the
Moscow Gazette," the only newspaper in
Russia which is fiercely opposed to the
Zemstvos. Later the crowds voluntarily
dispersed. The Zemstvo supporters
were telegraphed to the president of the
Moscow Zemstvo, to make another ef-
fort to have the meeting held under of-
ficial auspices.

London Gossip By the Cable

Great Britain Keeping a Watch-
ful Eye on Germany's Naval
Growth.

Reciprocity Movement Entered
Upon a New and Interesting
Stage.

London, Nov. 19.—There is no doubt
whatever that the British admiralty has
its eye on Kaiser Wilhelm's fleet of
warships, and counts it a quantity to be
reckoned with in its naval dispositions.
This explains the recent additions to the
strength of the Home fleet, as well as
the determination to retain Admiral
Wilson in command of that fleet, instead
of transferring him to the Mediter-
ranean squadron as successor to Vice-
Admiral Domville. In the judgment of
the admiralty, Wilson's post may become
the most important sea assignment of
the entire British navy, and all because
of Germany's naval strength, which the
British consider as posing a serious and
friendly potentiality. They do not ex-
pect to have to fight the German fleet
at all, but it is a part of British naval
policy to be ready to meet any and every
possible danger. The Times publishes
an article, evidently written by a naval
expert, who says: "A great and rapidly
growing naval power has arisen in
Northern Europe, and the man who
rules the German empire will no doubt
be the first to question the wisdom of
the British admiralty in taking into ac-
count this fact and making dispositions
accordingly. The German fleet is a factor
in the balance of naval power which
must at all times be reckoned with by
a country resolved not to neglect things
which belong to its peace. The naval
centre has not been transferred, and
in waters where that centre is located
is the station for the most important
British command at all."

Everyone feels that the Imperial re-
ciprocity movement has, during the past
fortnight, entered upon an entirely new
and interesting stage. It is, of course,
Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a colonial
conference that has made the change.
In this colonial conference idea practi-
cally the whole of the Unionist party
has found a new basis of agreement,
and at Southampton the delegates of
Conservative unions from all parts of
the country acclaimed it with practical
unanimity. The Free Traders, as they
are called—that is to say, the small
band of Unionists who oppose Mr.
Chamberlain and have lost touch with
any Balfourian proposal, but the rest
of the Unionist party—including both
the Conservatives and the Chamberlain-
ites—are pretty well agreed that the idea of a
free conference to discuss the Imperial
reciprocity problem, is the right one,
and one and all seem delighted to find
at last some common platform upon
which they may again meet and work
in unity.

It is, of course, an interesting ques-
tion whether the Balfourites and the
Chamberlainites do or do not mean
quite the same thing when they talk
about a "single conference." Lord Hugh
"Cecil," who is, of course, a cousin of Mr.
Balfour's, and the son of the late Lord
Salisbury, and, he it added, a singularly
able young man who is destined to play
a large part in the future of the British
Empire, has come out with a categorical
reply to a question which was put to him
for parliament asked a series of ques-
tions, of which the following is one:
"Are you in favor of making a tax on
food for the purpose of colonial prefer-
ence a main issue at the next general
election?" That is to say, are you will-
ing to give the Balfour ministry, in the
event of its return, a preferential arrange-
ment with Canada, Australasia and South
Africa on the basis of a rearrangement
of British food taxes?

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event of its return, a preferential arrange-
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St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The details
of the Russo-British convention are
about completed, only a few minor
points remain to be settled and they are
of such slight importance that Foreign
Minister Lamsdorff and Ambassador
Helding this afternoon will discuss the
question as to how and where the sig-
natures are to be exchanged. In sub-
stance the language regarding the deter-
mining the responsibility by interna-
tional commission will make the con-
vention provision for the location of any
plane which is found to exist upon any
persons of British, Russian or foreign
nationality.

The Anglo-Russian North sea con-
vention is expected to be signed Novem-
ber 21st or November 22nd. But it has
not yet been decided where. Practically
the only changes are in clause two.
These consist in a transposition of sen-
tences from the original preamble into
the clause and from the clause to the
preamble, with the addition of a few
words, which are said to be entirely un-
important.

Stealing The Constituency

Confession of Crooked Return-
ing Officer Implicates On-
tario Ministers.

P. N. Lott Charges Cabinet With
Ownership of Bogus Ballot
Boxes.

"Only the Almighty Could Beat
Ross at the Next
Elections."

Belleville, Nov. 19.—At the enquiry
into the charge of criminal libel brought
by E. Gus. Porter, M. P., against P. A.
Lott, brother of B. O. Lott, the Lib-
eral candidate in the recent elections
in West Hastings, swore positively that
his brother had told him that he first
heard of the bogus ballot boxes, which
were found in his (Lott's) polling booth,
from one Vance, in Toronto, who told
him that the libelation in North Ox-
ford had been stolen by means of these
boxes. B. O. Lott had also told him
that the Ontario government had paid
\$50,000 for the patent of the boxes,
that he had gone to Frontenac to see
Shibley, the Liberal candidate there;
that Shibley had given him a letter to
a man in Kingston, who explained the
working of the boxes to him and had
said that "only God Almighty could
beat the Ross government at the next
election." With these boxes "you could
keep the sheep from the goats all the
time." Witness said his sole object in
exposing this matter was because his
conscience troubled him, and would not
be a party to robbing any man of his
franchise. Lott's evidence caused a sen-
sation.

Another Step.

Shanghai, Nov. 19.—The Japa-
nese resumed their attacks on
Port Arthur on November 17,
making a furious assault which
resulted in their occupation of
underground chambers in impor-
tant positions.

"WE KEEP OUR WEAPONS SHARP"

A Significant Statement at the
Launching of a German
Battleship.

Kiel, Germany, Nov. 19.—This city
was in holiday attire today in honor of
Emperor William, who was present at
the swearing in of the naval officers
and the launching of the battleship,
which was christened the Deutschland.
Chancellor Von Buolow, in a speech,
emphasized the fact that the increase
in the strength of the German fleet did
not mean a challenge to anyone.

After saying that the ship was to
bear the name of the fatherland, the
chancellor declared: "To protect all work-
ers in the empire and in the competi-
tions of the nations we keep our
weapons sharp. To this end we build
our fleet, but our navy is a challenge
to no one. We stand at all times with
our friends of peace without forgetting
that we alone do not determine the
course of the world's destiny."

THE OPEN DOOR FOR MANCHURIA

The Chinese Minister in Paris
Gives Vent to His
Ideas.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The Chinese minister
in Paris, Souen Paeki, has come out as
an advocate of applying Secretary
Hay's open door policy to Manchuria.
The minister belongs to the Liberal-
progressive school, and has recently
addressed a memorial to the throne ur-
ging the gravity of the question which
will arise when the present war ends,
particularly the maintenance of Chinese
sovereignty over Manchuria. In the
course of an interview today the min-
ister said:

"Whether Russia or Japan is victori-
ous it will be essential that the victor
recognize China's complete authority
over Manchuria. It will be natural for
the victor to expect special privileges
within the territory forming the theatre
of the conflict, but China's rights in
Manchuria being unquestionable, neither
belligerent can claim privileges growing
out of coming to fight upon our territory.
If any single power gains special privi-
leges in Manchuria it will operate
against the interests of all the other
powers. Therefore, it is to the interest
of the world at large to foresee the
conclusion of the war and guard against
either of the powers obtaining a privi-
leged position in Manchuria. The court
at Peking is now considering certain
measures for reform and it is just possi-
ble that one of the chief results will be
an extension of the open door policy to
Manchuria and certain other parts of
the empire, which thus far have been
outside the range of the open door."

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Boston, Nov. 19.—The officials of the
Chamber of Commerce are making ar-
rangements to send a delegation to
Washington to present the question of
reciprocity with other countries, particu-
larly with Canada, to President Roose-
velt.

QUIET AT THE FRONT.

Kuropatkin Reports Supplies Ample and
Men Comfortable.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—General
Kuropatkin in a despatch dated Novem-
ber 17th, reports that November 14th
and 15th passed in quietness. He in-
spected the positions and troops, which
in places are only 400 paces distant
from the Japanese. He adds that the
nights are cold, but that overcoats
have arrived and the men are comfort-
able. Supplies are ample and the gen-
eral condition of the troops is excel-
lent.

SHIPWRECKED CREW RESCUED.

New York, Nov. 19.—After eighteen
hours in an open boat, six men of the
Philadelphia schooner Emily H. Naylor
were rescued by the steamer Grenada,
which arrived here today. The Naylor
was abandoned about 300 miles from
Bermuda, after a hopeless struggle with
the hurricane which passed up the coast
last Sunday night. The crew had been
drifting about for eighteen hours when
sighted by the Grenada. Their hurried
departure left no time to provision the
lifeboat, and the men were in desperate
straits when the Grenada came to their
assistance.

THE ERRATIC SQUADRON.

Second Division of Second Pacific Fleet
Now Appears.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 19.—The
second division of the Russian second
Pacific squadron anchored today north-
ward of the Island of Langeland.
Vigo, Spain, Nov. 19.—The Russian
cruiser Kutab, which was supposed to
be on her way to the Far East, has just
put in here.

Fire Breaks Out Cumberland Mine

Men Got Out Safely and Extent
of the Damage Is Un-
known.

Death of Mr. William Hirst at
a Comparatively Early
Age.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 19.—A report
reached here this morning that fire had
broken out in No. 4 mine, Cumberland.
The men got out safely and a force
was about to descend to fight the con-
flagration, the extent of which is un-
known. A heavy storm cut off com-
munication, which has not been restored
since, so no further information is ob-
tainable.

At a reception given last evening at
St. Paul's Institute, the congregation
of the Anglican church welcomed a
new rector, the Rev. Silva White, and
Mrs. White. The proceedings were quite
informal, owing to which the object of
the gathering, the making of the guests
of the evening and the parishioners
known to each other socially, was the
better served.

Many pioneer families of Nanaimo
have been plunged into grief by the
death of Mr. William Hirst at the com-
paratively early age of 47 years. The
family to which Mr. Hirst belonged
came to Nanaimo forty years ago from
Newcastle, N. S. W., where the de-
ceased gentleman was born, and estab-
lished what is now the oldest business house
in the city. Mr. Hirst had many brothers
and sisters, of whom seven survive him,
and through their marriages he was con-
nected with almost every pioneer family
in the community. Mr. Hirst passed
away after a long illness, death being
due to heart disease. He leaves a
widow and two sons. The funeral takes
place tomorrow.

Mr. J. H. Ferguson, for some years
manager of the local branch of the
Royal Bank of Canada, has severed his
connection with that institution and
leaves for the East in the near future,
where he will visit relatives. It is un-
derstood that Mr. Ferguson's resigna-
tion has been under consideration for
some time. His successor has not yet
been appointed but for the present the
branch will be in charge of Mr. F. E.
McNain, the relieving officer.

Mrs. A. Manifold and Mrs. W. H.
Ganner, of this city, are in receipt of
the sad news of the death within a few
days of each other of their parents, Mr.
and Mrs. John Bull, of Pendergast, Lan-
cashire, at the ages of 81 and 77 years,
respectively. The late Mrs. Bull was
the daughter of Mrs. Z. Frost, one of
the pioneers of Nanaimo, who died here
after a long illness. The late Mr. Bull
was a native of Lancashire, and a sister, Mrs.
Pearce, of Nanaimo, also mourns her
loss. The fact that a death in Lan-
cashire should affect many people here
is an example of the close connection
which exists between certain mining
districts in England and Nanaimo.
There are several such communities six
thousand miles away where more is
known about this city than about any
other of the whole continent of North
America.

Tonight at the opera house the am-
ateur lightweight wrestling championship
of the province, which carries with it
the Hirst cup, is being contested by
five aspirants to the honor, all young
men, who are following the sport in
which McLeod, Davies, the Swans-
ons and other Nanaimo men have made
their names known far beyond the city
which claims them. The winner tonight
will meet George Ashman, another pre-
senter of the championship, at a later
date. The cup has to be won three
times in succession to become the prop-
erty of any holder.

ROADS IN GOOD CONDITION, BUT WEATHER
TOO COLD FOR ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

Mukden, Nov. 18.—(Delayed in trans-
mission.)—The roads here are in excel-
lent condition during the winter, but the
troops cannot start active operations in
cold weather unless they have the use
of houses built in a manner to afford
protection against the weather, and of
these there is not a sufficient supply. The
means of supporting the army from the
environs of the theatre of war are ex-
hausted. The Chinese clothing which
has been used by the Russian troops
on account of the severe cold is now en-
tirely discarded, a large consignment of
warm overcoats having arrived here.
The railway east of Mukden is complet-
ed to Fushun, thirty miles east of Muk-
den. Large supplies of coal are obtained
from the mines at Fushun. Both armies
occupy very strongly fortified positions.
All the rangers are carefully marked,
and whichever army attacks is likely
to suffer severe losses. The Japanese
batteries have secured the range ac-
curately of Poutloff hill and are throwing
shells systematically across the entire
surface of the hill.

Mukden, Nov. 18, via Peking, Nov. 19.
—Late November 17th the Japanese op-
posite Poutloff hill, "Lone Tree hill,"
attempted an advance under cover of
artillery, and reached a small village
called Poutloff, but were repulsed. The
accounts from the field brought by head-
quarters' couriers, they were repulsed
with large casualties. The Japanese
made simultaneous attacks against the
railway, but they are reported to have
been without result.

Engineer Saw Torpedo Boats

Dutchman in Russian Service
Dreams Japanese Fleet Did
Attack Squadron.

Phantom Destroyers Appeared
During Cannonade Off the
Danish Coast.

Lurd Account of the Encounter
Which Destroyed Admiral's
Nerves.

Antwerp, Nov. 19.—The Telegraph
publishes a letter from Tangier written
by a Dutch engineer named Kooy, who
connected with the wireless system on
the transport Kanachkatka. The letter
says that shortly after the Kanachkatka
anchored at Skagen for coal, a wireless
message was received stating that tor-
pedo boats which had been purchased
by Japan, had left the Danish fjords.
When the Kanachkatka left Skagen she
was conveyed by two cruisers, but lost
them on the first night during a fog.
The weather cleared on the second
night, and shortly after 8 o'clock four
vessels were sighted, steaming rapidly.
An order was given to man the guns,
and the Kanachkatka fired blank shots as
a warning to the vessels to change their
course. They continued to approach,
however, whereupon the Kanachkatka
launched two torpedoes. The other two
torpedo boats crossed the firing line.
This occurred off Blaavands Huk, Den-
mark, about 120 miles from the coast.
Under the searchlight Kooy, in his
letter says he clearly saw two torpedo
boats, and he is certain they were not
Russian vessels. One of the torpedo
boats, he avers, launched a torpedo, but
the Kanachkatka changed her position
and no damage was done. The torpedo
did not explode. The other two torpedo
boats then slackened speed, and Kooy
thinks she was damaged by the fire

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1904.

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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SAIGISON, Managing Director

THE ONTARIO POLITICAL SITUATION.

On the 23rd inst. the Liberals of Ontario will hold a convention at Toronto and Hon. G. W. Ross will place himself in the hands of that convention. This course has been advised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is naturally taking an active interest in the situation. We understand from Liberal sources of information that Mr. Ross is anxious to have a general election instead of a series of bye-elections. He is also anxious to go to the country on a prohibition ticket, and "he has endeavored," so a despatch says, "to replace those members of his Cabinet opposed to prohibition with men who would adopt such a policy, but has apparently been unsuccessful. The Premier, therefore, found it necessary to adopt other means of solving the difficulty, which, however, has not ruffled in any way the friendship that has existed between him and every member of his Cabinet."

Hon. Mr. Stratton, the hero of the Gagey and other political scandals, was one of those. The political corruption which involved other members of the Cabinet was not a matter of vital difference; it created no friction in the Cabinet; it was only, after all, a matter of political expediency. In fact, it appeared to have made very little difference in the score of principle. The important thing with Mr. Ross and his party is, what would get them out of their present difficulty and win at the polls. The Premier thought prohibition would be the best thing with which to juggle; but as he couldn't mould his Cabinet in that way, he will hold a convention and let the party decide. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who doesn't believe in prohibition as a principle of temperance reform, wisely advised that course. As there is no other man who can take the place of Mr. Ross in the party, his position as leader will doubtless remain secure. In fact, the party is badly handicapped for Cabinet timber.

How intimately Dominion and Provincial politics are associated in that Province is well shown by two facts. First, the convention is being called at the instance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and secondly, among the five classes entitled to be represented at the convention are Liberal Senators from the Province of Ontario, Liberal members and ex-members of the House of Commons, or candidates in the last Dominion election, Liberal members and ex-members of the House of Commons.

Why representatives of the Dominion Parliament should be asked to specify ex-officio members of a convention purely Provincial in its objects is hard to explain, except on the principle that Sir Wilfrid is establishing a system whereby the Provincial Governments are to become more fully a part of the whole which he himself is flying at Ottawa.

THE NAME OF OREGON.

It is strange that a name so striking and so beautiful as "Oregon" has not been traced to any known source, other than the fact that it is first found in the well-known book of travels of Captain Carver, who explored the interior or parts of the middle interior of North America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. At that time the Columbia had not been discovered, but there were traditions and theories about a great river that flowed into the Pacific Ocean somewhere in that latitude. Heceta, a Spanish commander, sighted the mouth of this river and named it Rio de San Roque, but until Captain Gray in the "Columbia" actually entered its mouth it had not been definitely located. Where Captain Carver got the name "Oregon," which he called "The River of the West," is not known, because no word corresponding to it has been discovered in the language of the Indians among whom Carver traveled. He probably invented it, or adopted it as the result of a misapprehension of one of the names applied to the supposed river by the Indians, or of some language used in referring to it. No doubt the name Nootka, which Captain Cook gave to the world, originated in a similar way, as the name "Nootka," or anything corresponding to it, is not found in the language of the Indians of the West Coast. According to the story which the Indians gave to Captain Carver, the Oregon flowed through the Shining Mountains (the Rockies) and had its source where three other great rivers flowing in different directions took their rise. It, of course, is certain that no such river as Carver described was within a thousand miles of where he said it was. But the volume of travels by Carver was widely read and the name Oregon in some way stuck to the country through which it was supposed to flow. It was some time, however, before it became recognized. As already stated the real river itself was named Columbia by its discoverer, and for a long time the country on either side of it was known as Columbia. In fact, it had indefinite limitations. Though the name Columbia was retained by the river, the country by which it was intersected came to be referred to, indifferently, as Oregon and Columbia. The greater part of British Columbia, at least that part that forms a triangle reaching from the boundary of Alaska to the southeast corner of Kootenay, was once part of Oregon. It was also included in what was known as Columbia, and when the boundary line was fixed in 1846 at 49th north latitude, the part north of that line was called British Columbia, hence the name of this Province at the present time. It is possible that the name Oregon would have been lost sight of had it not been resurrected by William Cullen Bryant, in his poem of "Thanatopsis" in 1816, in which the well-known lines are found:

"The gloom are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom—Take the wings
Of morning—and the Borean desert
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashings—yet—the dead
And millions in those solitudes, since
The flight of years began, have laid
Them down—
In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone."

"Where rolls the Oregon" became a phrase that ran on people's tongues, and so the name was popularly fixed on a country about which the world knew less than it did now of the mysterious land of Tibet.
Various efforts have been made to con-

nect it with a Spanish origin, but the name was in print before the Spaniards had set foot on the Northwest Coast. It is a musical and romantic name, of which the people of the State of Oregon are rightly proud. It is purely an accident that this country was not called British Oregon instead of British Columbia. Had the United States won its whole contention in the celebrated Oregon dispute, we would still be Oregon, or it might be part of Washington State, or a separate state possibly called Columbia.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.

The consumption in the leading countries of Europe and in the United States is set forth in a table just published in the "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. The per capita consumption of the three kinds of beverages is as follows:

	Spirits,	Beer,	Wine,
	gallons,	gallons,	gallons,
United Kingdom	1.38	35.42	0.30
France	2.11	7.48	34.73
Germany	2.51	30.77	1.93
Italy	2.4	20	31.86
Russia	1.29	1.13	...
Belgium	1.42	56.59	1.28
Sweden	2.13	8.83	18
United States (1900)	1.23	18.01	48

*No data.

The table does not give statistics of Canada. It will be seen that the United States is lowest on the list of drinking nations. Like the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium the people have a much greater tendency to beer than to other drinks. France shows the largest consumption of spirits, and is also at the head in wine. Italy is comparatively sober in spirits and beer, but is next to France in the consumption of wine. In France and Italy wine is a drink of daily beverage, much as we drink tea and coffee; and the same may be said of the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium in the matter of beer.

Another interesting table shows the consumption of alcohol of 50 per cent. strength as beverages for the same countries. In this France stands at the head with 10.21 per capita, Belgium 7.33, Italy 6.61, Germany 5.53, United Kingdom 4.99, with the United States, Sweden and Russia the next in order. That is hardly what one would have expected, and yet it appears to be true so far as is demonstrated by official statistics.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. B. J. Kendall discusses in the Northwest Agriculturist the treatment of consumption from what he calls a common sense point of view. He says that when a student in the medical college one of the professors delivered a lecture on consumption. He was not only a scholarly man, but one possessed of what is ordinarily called "horse sense." Among other things he said that a fat person, in ordinary health, would not take consumption and that in treating for it the most important thing was to get the patient to take on fat. For this purpose he said that sweet cream was better than cod liver oil. Dr. Kendall said that these statements made a strong impression on his mind, and that when he began the practice of his profession he did not neglect the suggestion contained. He found, however, that neither sweet cream nor cod liver oil gave satisfaction. He discovered something else to take their place.

"During an experience," he says, "covering many years I found that when a person took milk immediately after milking, before it went to the top of the animal, that it would be absorbed without going through the ordinary process of digestion, although the patient had no appetite for food. I also had discovered in the meantime that the cream will rise in the cow's udder and would not all in the last of the milking or 'stripping'."

To the uninitiated it may be stated that the "strippings" are the very last milk taken from the cow. If the cow is healthy and a good dairy animal the strippings will be found to be very rich and to get them properly you take the last quart or pint of milk in the vessel. This taken to drink while warm. Dr. Kendall says, he found very beneficial in any number of cases; in fact, which instructions were followed, "it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectations." Of course, he depends upon the other articles of diet as well. He also advocates strongly the breathing of pure air—in other words, inflating the lungs, which is very valuable in the early stages, but not in the last.

The difficulty in carrying out Dr. Kendall's cure is found in the cities and towns, where cow's milk in that form is either not available or often too expensive. In this connection he hears a sick of regret and says:

"What a noble thing it would be if some of our multi-millionaires would use some of their surplus to make it possible for the poor to have proper treatment. It seems strange that millions upon millions when there is nobody suffering for the want of them; while thousands are suffering and dying all around us who, with a little aid, could be restored to their families to prove a great comfort to them and a blessing to the world."

The world's wheat crop of 1904 is below 1903 by 233,556 bushels, and 1903 was the largest year on record. The world's output has not varied much in ten or twelve years. In 1892 it was about half a million bushels less than in 1904.

It is stated in a London despatch that Queen Alexandra has been in constant communication with the Dowager Empress of Russia and Emperor Nicholas on the subject of bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. We do not know what grounds there are for such a statement, but we are doubtful of good results following. Nevertheless it is a credit to our Queen, if it be so.

An Alaskan paper says it is a popular conclusion that the earnings of the White Pass & Yukon Railway are "immense."

It is informed that the dividends for 1904 will not exceed two per cent. on a capitalization of \$8,000,000. The profits for four or five months of the year, the Mining Journal says, are very large, but these have to overage up with the months during which the railway has to keep open as provided by its charter.

November Sore Throat

Few people welcome November's dark, foggy days, especially if they are subject to sore throat and really contract colds. DO YOU GET SORE THROAT? If so, despite the weather we think we can help you enjoy even November's damp days. Have you ever tried our GARGLE? It is pleasant to use and effectual in results, and it may save you from serious illness. Come to us—THE PIONEER DRUGGIST—for all your drug needs. We can make it worth your while; and we guarantee our drugs and our work as dispensers of Physicians' Prescriptions.

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE,
59 Johnson Street. First Store Below Government.
LOOK OUT FOR THE ELECTRIC SIGN.

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Importers and Dealers in

GENERAL HARDWARE

A Full Line of
Air Tight Heaters, Lanterns, &c.
Enamel and Tinware for Householders.
Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE--TWO SNAPS

Good five-roomed cottage, off Oak Bay Avenue, in good repair, on easy terms. \$550.00
Fine building lot, Stanley Avenue, only. \$550.00
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BUSINESS WANTED.

Wanted 200 Shares Tycce at \$8.75.

THE STUART ROBERTSON COMPANY, LIMITED

36 BROAD STREET. J. E. SMART, Mgr. Dir.

WE

Have just received a large and excellent assortment of Scotch and English Woollens.

Our facilities for producing garments, unexcelled in fit, style and workmanship, are unequalled; and our reputation will, we believe, bear the test of criticism.

We shall be pleased to have you call and inspect our large stock, and will extend a cordial welcome.

A. GREGG & SON, Merchant Tailors, 62 Yates St.

The storm of snow and wind and rain, which lashed the whole of the Atlantic coast, specially found its way to the Pacific. Here it was more mild in regard to temperature, but the rain and wind were the worst experienced for some time.

A sympathizing friend writing to Mr. Puttee, the Labor candidate in Winnipeg, expresses surprise at his defeat. In the course of his letter he states: "This Parliament will not have a single Labor representative, as I understand (Ralph) Smith is elected on a straight Liberal ticket." Mr. Smith was wise in his day and generation than Mr. Puttee, though not so consistent.

1844. Today the society has an army of voluntary helpers and is doing an immense work. The orphan department alone has 6,790 little sufferers on its register. Last year Christmas dinners were given by South Australia, British Columbia, New Zealand and South Africa in different parts of London to destitute children. Mr. Kirk, secretary to the society, writes: "We remember with great satisfaction and gratitude the British Columbia dinner we had last year, and we should like that prospectively the colony again to fall into line in this golden link of imperialism."

As there is every prospect of a very hard winter being experienced by the London poor, a new work will have special value and get their full value in the hands of such a society whose experience counts for so much. Subscriptions will be received until the 20th inst. when the cash will be forwarded and list of donors published. W. B. FISHER, General Secretary.

THE GROWING OF CHESTNUTS.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The Aberdeen Bulletin publishes a good local story about chestnut growing in western Washington. Specimens of fine nuts are on exhibition in the city of Aberdeen. They were picked from trees growing on the farm of J. A. Ingram. His place is located on the banks of the Wishkah river, a few miles from the city. The trees were selected from trees planted and planted for experimental purposes. The nuts produced are pronounced equal in size and flavor to any imported from the nut-producing Southern States.

Nut growing is one of the future great sources of income for many sections of Washington. Repeated experiments have demonstrated that the chestnut is a climatic conditions are favorable for every variety of the common marketable nuts. The only work remaining for the people to do is to clear away the brush and stumps and plant nut trees. Thousands of acres of the logged-off lands of the Puget Sound country are adapted to nut trees. Those lands at present are in an unproductive condition. When cleared and planted to trees their value will increase many fold.

Growing nut trees insures double profits from the land. The chestnut is a tree which possesses a commercial value above that of the ordinary timber. In addition to the annual crop of nuts that may be harvested every year, the chestnut adds to the worth of the forest when it is cut away for market. Hardwood trees are good to grow anywhere. They are wanted in the workshops for manufacturing many useful farm implements and machinery. At present that timber must be imported from the Eastern States.

The owners of unimproved lands are losing money every day they leave the acre in its present condition. The future of this state is one of rapid growth and progress. The agricultural enterprises. That success will come chiefly from land development. Planting groves of nut trees is one way of insuring greater values and bringing the land to higher investments. The man who hesitates on planting trees may be disappointed in the future. The autumn and spring of Puget Sound are ideal seasons for tree planting.

EDUCATING HER EMIGRANTS.

Montreal Daily Star.

Germany's new move to establish schools for the instruction of intending emigrants will doubtless be carried through with the thoroughness characteristic of every other movement in that country. After a study of history and economic conditions of the land, he proposes to settle in it. It is expected that the emigrant will be a main solidly and steadily aggressive and a stand-pat-to-the-fatherland attitude is now in various Brazilian settlements, giving rise to speculation among American public men. The Germans now exercise a commercial supremacy in South Brazil, and in addition hold tenaciously to the customs, and

NO SUBSTITUTE

has yet been found for cod liver oil. There are so-called extracts, wines and cordials of cod liver oil that are said to contain the active principles but not the oil itself. This is absurd on its face. You might as well extract the active principles of wheat and make bread with them. The best form of cod liver oil, that can be digested and assimilated most easily, is Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a sample free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

ONE WEEK MORE OF NOVEMBER SPECIALS

FROM

DAVID SPENCER'S LIMITED

One of the big features of next week's offerings will be the selling of

Ladies' Jackets

At \$3.75 and \$6.75

That are worth \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00 each.

For three reasons these great reductions are made.

1st—A mild Fall has helped to overstock this department.

2nd—A big lot of Jackets arrived two months late and we are selling them at a loss to the manufacturer.

3rd—We intend to increase our sales over last year in this department if we make a big loss to do it.

Two Hundred Jackets to Choose From

At \$3.75 and \$6.75 each

\$3.75 and \$6.75 hardly pays for the making of these coats. See window for display for some of the styles.

Fourth Week of The November Shoe Sale

We are clearing out this week every odd make of shoes we have in the department.

The last three weeks' selling has added quite a lot of broken assortments, which will be cleared out at further reductions.

Men's Shoes

Men's Box Calf Shoes and Kid Shoes. Value, \$3.00 and \$5.50. For \$1.75.

Men's \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 odd makes, for \$2.50.

180 pairs in this assortment. Single sole shoes, double shank shoes, box calf shoes and vici kid with double sole and shank.

Women's Shoes

Several makes of shoes, box calf and kid, with back strap supports. All at \$1.75 per pair.

Black Sateen Underskirts, Values, \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.00, Monday, \$2.75

With and without adjustable bands; styles as follows:

Deep flounce, upper half trimmed tucks, lower half pleating and finished with frill under flounce with brush braid, deep flounce, trimmed pleating and tucking, also brush braid binding on under flounce.

Two other similar styles. The reason for this reduction is that we have sold completely out of the lower numbers, hence these prices for Monday.

Flannelette Night Dresses, Women's

Value, \$1.25. For 95c.

Flannelette Drawers (open and closed), 50c. value. For 37½c.

Golf Jerseys, \$2.50 values. For \$1.90.

A Table of Samples

Drawers, Night Dresses, etc., one-third less than regular.

Hot Water Bags, Rubber, at Spencer's Prices

\$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.85 and \$2.00.

Whitewear Department.

TWO HOMES.

My home was in the island that we love
Set in the seas.
The heaven alternate smiles and frowns
above;

Beset the hedgerows, and the fields are gay
With blossom store;
While still the grey sea washes, night and day,

The white cliffed shore.
The boundless velvet
Of sand and stone,
Spanned o'er with infinite dome of stainless blue.

Here have I dwelt
Until the giant hills, the arid plain
Of sand and stone,
The thorny bush, a thurst for tarrying rain
Are homelike grown.

Sometimes my heart looks back, and yearning cries
To seek once more
The fragrant hedgerows and the changing skies.

The lanes of yore,
And then the wide, wide veldt far stretched
below.

The high, blue dome,
Holds me with mighty arms, and whispers,
"Let me be thy home."


—Anna Hawthorne in the Spectator.

A BROAD STATEMENT

This announcement is made without any qualifications. Hem-Rold is the one preparation in the world that guarantees the cure of Piles. It is in the form of a tablet. It is the only pile remedy used internally.

It is impossible to cure an established case of Piles with ointment, suppositories, injections, or outward appliances. A guarantee is issued with every package of Dr. Leonard's Hem-Rold, which contains a month's treatment. Go and talk to your druggist about it. The Wilson-Pyke Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

PARKE'S
COUGH
LINCTUS
50c bottle



Is the very best remedy for coughs and colds on the market. A free sample for the asking.

LARGE BOTTLE 50c

If it does not give satisfaction we will refund your money.

TERRY & MARETT
DRUGGISTS

S. E. Corner Fort and Douglas Streets.

Signor Ernesto Claudio, VIOLINIST.

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A Girl's School of the Highest Class

Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904.

Learn to Know By Doing

—AND—

To Do By Knowing

This is the very practical motto of the New

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In all its departments, all of which are under the supervision of experienced specialists. We have excellent courses in Bookkeeping, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, English, German, Latin, French and Italian.

For particulars write to R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal, Vancouver, B. C.

SPROTT & SHAW, Managers.

BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE.

Each pupil is provided with a new and up-to-date Typewriting Machine during tuition at the Studio, and pupils may make arrangements for the use of a machine at practice, to any length of time. Think of this great advantage if you are contemplating taking a course of lessons in Typewriting.

Purchasers of machines would do well to visit our College and inspect all the good makes.

The New Premises for 500 Pupils will open on the 1st of December next. It is at the corner of Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C., and will be the Head Training College for the whole of Canada. Arrangements made for Boarding Canadian, American and Foreign Pupils.

SUBJECTS: Shorthand Typewriting (all good makes) Memory Methods; Bookkeeping; Quick at Figures; Spelling; Reading (proof), News-paper Work; Litho and Letter Press Printing; Engraving; Illustrating; Corrections and Paste and Scissors Work; Penmanship; Geometry; Geography; Language; Elocution; English; Reporting; Advertising; ad-writing; Com. Law for Clerks and Stenographers; Civil Service; Banking; Stocks and Shares; Broking; Insurance; Buying and Selling; Electricity; Telegraphy; Navigation; Astronomy.

POSTAL PUPILS—ALL PARTS. Studio, all day private tuition. Studio, evenings, 7 to 9. Office, over Imperial Bank, Victoria. Booklet and Terms on Application.

MEDICINE IN TABLET FORM

BOWES
Dyspepsia Tablets

Will be found beneficial and to give immediate relief when suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, etc.

...50 Cents...
Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST.
98 Government St., near Yates St., Victoria.

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Dyspepsia Tablets

Will be found beneficial and to give immediate relief when suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, etc.

...50 Cents...
Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST.
98 Government St., near Yates St., Victoria.

\$3,150.00

A good 10-roomed Dwelling, in A1 condition; all modern conveniences, and within five minutes' walk of the centre of city; suitable for lodging house if desired.

—APPLY—
B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Cheap Dinner Sets at Cheapside.

Heating Stoves, all kinds, perfect beauties, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

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The Standard Makes of the Old and New World

To be Had at
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,
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OAK BUTTER DISHES

Willow centre, carved oak leaves, and Victoria, B. C., on the edge. 10c. will mail one to the Old Country. See our line at

FOX'S—78 GOV'T. ST.

We have everything in Cutlery.

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Christmas Novelties

To suit all classes of people and purses. Buy now and save 50 per cent., at the

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J. TEAGUE, JR.
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FLORAL DESIGNS
CHOICE PLANTS

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Greenhouse, Esquimalt Road, Phone 210.

DID YOU SEE

That bed of Tulips in the Park on the 24th May? If you want anything like them call on us.

Darwin Tulips, Parrot Tulips
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FLEWIN'S GARDENS
30 SOUTH PARK STREET.

Best Carpenter Tools at Cheapside.

ROSES
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Several New Cottages

On the instalment plan, if desired.

Money to Loan.
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R. DAVERNE,
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Tel. 97. James Bay.

Specialties for Christmas at Dean & Hiscocks.

A Good Assortment
OF
Rough Blue
=Serges=

Just Received

Come and See Them
AT
PEDEN'S
30 Fort street, Merchant Tailor.

Emergency Club.—This club intends holding a sale of work and home-made candy in the parlour of the Belmont hotel Tuesday, November 22nd, for the benefit of the proposed consumptive sanitarium. Dr. Fagan will give an address during the afternoon.

Royal Templars.—There will be no meeting of the Royal Templars next Tuesday evening on account of the high tea, but the council will meet one week later, when Rev. W. H. Gibson, grand councillor for British Columbia, will recount some of his recent travels.

Cameron-Munsie.—The marriage was solemnized on Saturday morning of Mr. Ewen Joseph Cameron, late of Dawson City, to Helen, daughter of Mr. J. and Mrs. William Munsie of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron left immediately after the ceremony on a tour of California and Southern states.

Jarley's Waxworks.—A very amusing evening is provided for the public when "Mrs. Jarley's waxworks," to be given in the A. O. U. W. hall next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. A Pierrot and Pierrette performance will also attract many. An orchestra will be in attendance. No one should let this pass without going, as "Mrs. Jarley" has not appeared in Victoria now for three years.

L. O. O. F. Social.—Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 1, L. O. O. F., have arranged for a social in L. O. O. F. hall, Douglas street, on Tuesday evening. The object of these socials is for the purpose of raising funds to furnish a room in the Strathcona wing of the Jubilee hospital. Old fellows and friends will be made welcome. A good programme has been provided and refreshments will be served. An admission of 25 cents will be charged.

Stationary Engineers.—At the regular meeting of the Victoria Stationary Engineers' Association, held in their rooms, Five Sisters' block, a very instructive paper on "The Stationary Engineer's Duties" was given by Mr. M. Hutchinson, vice-president of the association, which was very ably handled and illustrated on the blackboard by diagrams, etc. The association has decided to continue these papers during the winter months, taken up by the different members of the association.

St. John's Social.—The usual fortnightly "social" held in St. John's church, will take place on the 22nd inst. at 8 p. m. The members of the Junior Guild, who are in charge of the entertainment, will endeavor not only to arrange an attractive programme, but to make the social both enjoyable and informal. All members and friends of the church who attend these entertainments may rest assured that their patronage is much appreciated by the ladies in charge. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

Masquerade Dance.—Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson are issuing invitations for a masquerade dance to be given for their evening classes, Friday, December 2nd, in Assembly hall, Fort street. Samson's orchestra has been engaged and the different members of the committee in charge are busy with the affair, making the social both very enjoyable and informal. It will be strictly enforced that invitations must be presented and masks raised at the door. Any pupil and former pupil may receive an invitation by applying at the hall Monday and Thursday evenings.

Sale of Work.—On Wednesday, December 7, the Christ Church Auxiliary intends holding a sale of work in the cathedral schoolroom, with an evening entertainment. A special attraction will be the "home cookery" stall, consisting of home-made cookery, which is to be provided by the members of the congregation. The proceeds from the evening entertainment will be for the benefit of the "home cookery" stall.

Century Club.—Invitations have been issued for the opening of the Twentieth Century Club Tuesday, November 20th, at 8 p. m. in the hall under the management of Mrs. Lester. The club will meet every other Thursday after organizing during the winter months, and as it is the outcome of the very successful masquerade ball given by Mrs. Lester on November 7th last, a delightful pleasant time is promised all who are fortunate to attend. Should any names have been inadvertently omitted, it is desired that notification be sent to Mrs. Lester, 651 Fort street, Miss Heister and Mr. E. Fawcett will supply the music.

A Narrow Escape.—A fireman had a narrow escape from instant death yesterday morning. During the storm an electric light wire fell down just outside the Metropolitan building, and Cross, in attempting to fix it, caught hold of the live end and received a severe shock. A fellow fireman, who was a pair of rubber gloves, attempted to release Cross in effectually, and the condition of the latter, who had in the meantime been taken to the hospital, appeared serious. On being taken to White's drug store he was soon made all right again save for a few bruises.

Regimental Order.—According to a regimental order issued yesterday, G. V. Copley, having been granted his discharge, is struck off the strength. All arms, accoutrements, bugles, etc., on charge to companies must be returned to the armory on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., preparatory to inspection by the D. O. C. on Thursday, the 24th inst.

High Tea.—The high tea to be held in the Metropolitan church schoolroom on the evening of Tuesday next is an assured success. It will be found of good old-fashioned character, and will be followed immediately by an excellent entertainment, in which the following will take part: Miss Underhill, Mrs. Carrie, Miss Watkins, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. McCallum. Further particulars are contained in an advertisement appearing in this issue.

Major Bethel Married.—Major Walter A. Bethel, of the United States army, was united in marriage a few days ago to Miss Elizabeth Strong of Portland, Oregon. The Major is well known in Victoria, having played tennis at the tournament held in this city. The newly wedded pair have gone East on a honeymoon trip, expecting to return about Christmas. In February they will sail for Manila, where Major Bethel has been transferred for duty.

Thanksgiving Concert.—The concert under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of Victoria West Methodist church, given Thanksgiving evening, was one of very great interest and profit. Among those who contributed to its success were Mrs. Glenister, whose recitations captured the audience; Miss Cora Lawrence, who gives promise of becoming a violinist of note; Miss Scowcroft, Miss Okell, Mr. Bowden, Revs. McKee and Dean. The pastor, R. J. McIntyre, presided. At the close a thank offering was asked for, to which there was a liberal response.

Indians' Illegal Fishing.—The report of Hans Helgeson, who made the trip to the upper Skeena and Babine rivers for the fisheries department, has just been made public at Ottawa. Mr. Helgeson found that Indians had barricaded the Babine river in two places. A dam was put across and behind it were three traps with false bottoms, into which salmon were driven. Mr. Helgeson watched Indians take five hundred spawning salmon from each trap the day he arrived. He destroyed the barricade and estimates that about 10,000 salmon were thus illegally captured this season. This system has been going on many years. The salmon are dried and used for winter food.

J. A. SAYWARD
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes and Doors and Wood Work
—OF ALL KINDS—

Rough and Dress'd Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

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ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B. C.

Lemon, Gonnason & Co.,
P. O. Box 365. Telephone 77.
W. MUNDIE, Secretary. W. BLFORD, Manager.
Telephone 162. F. O. Box 208.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.
Mills at Shawnigan Lake
Office and Yards Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.
—Manufacturers of—
Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality,
Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

FOR LUMBER, SASH, DOORS
and all kinds of Building Material, go to
THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LTD. LTD.
MILL OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. BOX 628.

Superior St
One Lot 60x218
Facing South, and East of Menzies
\$1050
E. A. Harris & Co.
85 Fort Street.

Building Lots For Sale.
Houses Built on the Instalment Plan.
D. H. Bale
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
LEIGHTON ROAD

Police Court.—In the Police court yesterday Walter John Wood was charged with the theft of \$50 from an employee on the hotel foundation work. From the evidence of the alleged victim, it appears that he parted with the money believing Wood was giving it to him. The case was adjourned until Monday to allow Wood to procure some witnesses in his behalf.

Regimental Matters.—The Fifth Regiment will hold its "smoker" on Monday, December 5. The committee making arrangements for the festivities has secured the A. O. U. W. hall for the occasion and an excellent programme of music, including the playing of all the company's instruments, is being prepared. All the company's associations are taking a hand in the work and the entertainment provided promises to prove the best on record. The private enquiry into the conduct of Sergeant Smith, which has been proceeding for several days past, is not yet concluded.

Now is a good time to make your Christmas Pudding. Old Country Pudding Bowls, in twelve sizes. Price two for 15c. to each foreign or outside manufacturer, while the price will be made reasonable. Those who have been using the B. C. Market brand of hams and bacon speak in the highest praise of their quality.

Home Product.—The B. C. Market and advertising in another column of this paper a home product in hams and bacon, which deserves the attention of consumers of these articles. As for quality they will certainly compare favorably with any foreign or outside manufacturer, while the price will be made reasonable. Those who have been using the B. C. Market brand of hams and bacon speak in the highest praise of their quality.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OUR
Blankets,
Comforters
AND
Flannelette
Blankets

HAVE ARRIVED
LET US SUPPLY YOUR WANTS

Henry Young & Co

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.
This is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough or cold and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Druggists.

Letts' Diaries at Hibben's.
Brass Bird Cages at Cheapside.
Tuck's Calendars at Hibben's.

Post Card Albums at Hibben's.

"Picturesque Victoria" contains a very fine collection of views of Victoria and surroundings and is an appropriate gift to send to friends abroad during the Christmas season. We have also a large collection of Post Cards, in color and black and white.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.
This is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough or cold and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Druggists.

Letts' Diaries at Hibben's.
Brass Bird Cages at Cheapside.
Tuck's Calendars at Hibben's.

The photographs which were so highly commended at Tacoma, and won two first prizes at the recent Westminster exhibition, are on view now at Savanah's entrance, Fort street, Five Sisters' block.

Artist material at Hibben's.

CAMPBELL'S

GOOD NEWS FOR COAT BUYERS
NEWEST GARMENTS
SACRIFICED

New and Up-to-Date
JACKETS
This Season's Styles
in black and colored,
worth from \$9.00
to \$16.50.

Reduced to
\$3.75, \$5.00
and **\$7.50**

Raincoats and Umbrellas at Special Prices

Christmas Presents

What shall I give this coming Christmas?

A visit to our store, and an examination of our beautiful assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, etc., will enable you to solve the troublesome question without any difficulty.

We shall be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, as we have articles at prices within the reach of all, and we guarantee the quality of our goods to be unexcelled.

C. E. REDFRN,
43 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Established 1862. Telephone 118.

Why Rent a Piano?

When you can buy one for very little more per month than you would have to pay in rental. A visit to our warehouses, 93 Government Street, will enable us to more fully explain the advantages of our easy payment system, and give you an opportunity to inspect our superb line of beautiful new-style

Gerhard Heintzman Pianos

At prices ranging from \$375 to \$600. Also the wonderfully popular

Mendelssohn Pianos

At \$275, \$300, \$325 and \$350. These instruments are fully guaranteed for five years, and are vastly superior to most pianos offered at these prices. We invite careful inspection.

FLETCHER BROS.
Sole Agents for the above makes. 93 Government Street

Nicholles & Renouf, Limited
Cor. Yates and Broad Streets
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
BUILDERS HARDWARE
At prices that defy competition.

N.B.—We don't talk about our neighbors, but just sell hardware.

HALF-ACRE LOTS
Just off Gorge Road,
For Sale at \$200, \$225 and \$250.
(A Good Speculation.)

TEN-ACRE BLOCKS
Two Miles from Town,
For Sale at \$140 to \$200
Per Acre.

SUITABLE FOR FRUIT AND CHICKEN RANCHES.
(The Best Bargains on the Market.)

When In Doubt Ask
Campbell & Cullin
TOBACCONISTS
and Information Bureau
Phone 12 Corner Trench Ave.
Bc. 168 and G vernment St.

Swinerton & Oddy
102 Gov't St.

Pianos Made By
M. W. WAITT & CO
LIMITED
44 GOVERNMENT ST.

Take the V. & S. railway and steamer
Troquois for Nanaimo. A delightful trip
among the islands.

DYEING AND CLEANING
The best in the province. We do Dyeing and Cleaning as it should be done. FIRST CLASS WORK. PUNCTUALITY. MODERATE CHARGES.

Victoria Steam Dye Works
WORKS, 142 FORT ST.,
Victoria, B. C.
OFFICE, 116 YATES ST.
(near Douglas.)
Telephone, 717.

TEAS
You don't need to drink three or four cups to get the benefit of our Ceylon and Indian Teas. There is all the flavor and all the stimulating in the first cup. This is one thing that is impossible to counterfeit. First quality tea is always worth its weight in gold to tea drinkers, who know good tea when it is brewed.

W. A. JAMESON
RICKSHAW TEA AND COFFEE STORE
71 FORT STREET. PHONE 129
All Goods Delivered.

For Sale

500 acres, a large place cultivated; good land; large two-story house; buildings; very extensive free cattle and sheep range. Easy drive of Victoria; reasonable price.

For price, terms, etc., apply to

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

ROBT. WARD & CO., Limited

General Agents for British Columbia.

Royal Insurance Company

of Liverpool, England.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

INVESTED FUNDS, \$64,000,000.00

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.

C-LO-V-E-R H-A-Y

FOR COWS.

We have just received something good. Why not try some?

At **Sulvester Feed Co.**, 87-89 YATES STREET, TEL. 413.

Bitter War on Over Cable Rates

C. P. R. After the Scalp of the Alaskan Cable Company.

Are Fighting for the Bulk of the Big Northern Business.

The present rate war between the government Alaska cable line and the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada, to see which system shall secure the bulk of the Alaskan business, has resulted in the compilation, by those interested in seeing the American line win, of a comparative table showing the present difference in tolls between the two lines. The table is of interest as showing the methods used by the Dominion company against those in practice by the government line.

A message sent from New York to Seattle for transmission over the government cable anywhere in Alaska is not charged for at all, or at least its cost from the East here is deducted from the cost of sending it north, yet for the government cable to transmit a message from Valdez to Fairbanks over the connecting land lines from the end of the American system costs \$1. The signal corps takes a message coming 2,000 miles for nothing, but the Canadian company charges \$1 to carry the message something like 300 miles when it is to be transmitted over the system.

On all messages via Skagway, as is shown in the accompanying table, the Dominion company charges an extra fee of \$1. The grand total of rates, therefore, is, according to the table compiled, \$2.50 for a ten-word message from Seattle to Fairbanks over the government cable, yet to send on the message to the boundary will cost the sender \$8.30, for the reason that \$5.80 of the amount must be paid to the White Pass Telegraph company and the Dominion company, while only \$2.50 of this amount gets to the American government. Yet the \$5.80 is for transmitting a message less than half the distance that the White Pass signal corps takes a message for nothing when it is sent over its lines.

Yesterday a "blind" message was sent to a private individual in Sitka from this city over each of the lines, one over the American cable and another over the Canadian telegraph via Ashcroft. The man had received his instructions by mail and was prepared to perform his part of the work. The messages were sent early in the morning. From the one transmitted over the government cable a reply was received within forty minutes. From the other the other way it took eleven hours to get an answer.

It is pointed out that when the government cable is out of order, due notice to that effect is given to the public, that they may make other provision for the

quick transmission of messages. When the Canadian lines are down, no notice at all is given, but messages are accepted of the same and sent through with all sorts of delays.

The commercial men of the city are preparing to bring up the matter of the rate war before the Chamber of Commerce a week from today, and by the time the cable is repaired all along the line to Valdez a concerted effort will probably be under way to frustrate any efforts the Dominion company may make to belittle the value of the American cable line.

Major Glassford, the officer in charge of the local signal office, is reticent regarding the rate war, as he is not allowed to talk for publication concerning it. He admits, however, that the Canadian company is making an effort to get the bulk of the business, and acknowledges that a rate war is considered to be on by the chief signal officer of the army. The government can do little or nothing about the matter, however, save to make slight cuts in tolls whenever it seems necessary or advisable.

In the Thanksgiving proclamation issued by Acting Governor William L. Dittin, of Alaska, he has this to say relative to the cable:

"We rejoice and are thankful for the completion of the Alaska cable system from Seattle to Sitka, Juneau, Skagway and Valdez, connecting with government telegraph lines through the famous Fairbanks and Tanana mining districts to the wireless telegraph between Sitka and the renowned Nome, thus bringing all the tributary points throughout the commonwealth in close touch with the rest of the world. This is the greatest achievement in the history of this country, and is a step in the progress of Alaska's march to rank as one of America's great treasure possessions, and we earnestly hope that the missing link to Ketchikan and Wrangell may soon be supplied."

PERMANENT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.

"My second daughter was troubled with bronchitis for the space of three weeks. Oftentimes I thought she would choke to death. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine brought relief, and further brought about a thorough cure. The trouble used to come back from time to time, but the cure is now permanent."—Mrs. Richmond Withrow, Shubenacadie, Nants Co., N. S.

FULL COURT.

Proceedings at the Session Now in Progress in Vancouver.

At Vancouver on Tuesday the Full Court dismissed the appeal in the partnership case of Camusca vs. Coigdar, and proceeded at once to deal with the appeal of the Centre Star Mining Company, of Rossland, against a judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Martin last December in favor of defendants in the case of Centre Star vs. Rossland-Kootenay Mining Company. The plaintiff company are owners of the Centre Star mine, near Rossland, which is contiguous to the Rossland and Nickel Plate mines, owned by the Rossland-Kootenay company. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants tunneled under their mine and converted to their use large quantities of valuable ore belonging to them. Also by boring through unlawfully into their mines they have allowed large quantities of water to flow into the property of the plaintiffs, causing great loss and damage. They state further that since action has been taken, the defendants have shown their contempt for the law by pumping out the water and erecting bulkheads between the two mines, which are, however, altogether insufficient to give them protection against another overflow. They therefore claim damages for trespass and injury.

On the other hand, the defendants, on the other hand, assert that, when notified of the water flowing into the other mine, they at once proceeded to pump it out, and afterwards erected bulkheads of sufficient strength to obviate any chance of an overflow in future.

Mr. A. C. Galt, of Rossland, is counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. C. Hamilton, of that city, is appearing for the defendants, and is being assisted by Mr. E. P. Davis, K. C., of Vancouver.

OBITUARY.

The funeral of the late John Murray, whose death was recorded in yesterday's Colonist, will take place this afternoon from the Old Fellows' hall, Douglas street.

The funeral of the late John Leahy took place yesterday morning at 8:15 from Hayward's undertaking parlors and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 9 o'clock, where mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Lafferty. There was a large attendance of friends, and many beautiful flowers. The following acted as pallbearers: M. Bentley, M. McTiernan, J. P. Walls, J. D. Robinson, M. Flinnerty and M. Sweeney.

The funeral of the late Mrs. W. A. Keller took place yesterday afternoon from the residence, John street. The Rev. P. Westman conducted the services and the following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Jas. Tager, W. H. Handley, E. C. Smith, E. H. Griffiths, E. W. Bradley and H. Dalziel. There was a large attendance and many of the most beautiful floral tributes were presented, which, in part, the high esteem in which the deceased lady was held.

Lumber Vessel Makaweli Lost

Supposed to Have Been Dashed to Pieces off Lennard Island.

Meagre Information From West Coast Seems to Confirm Reported Loss.

News from Clayoquot, West Coast of Vancouver island, yesterday told of the wreck of the San Francisco barkentine Makaweli, Captain Neilson, lumber laden from Tacoma to Mazatlan, Mexico. The barkentine left Tacoma on October 30th and passed Tatoosh on the 31st. Since the latter date nothing further was heard of the vessel until the news arrived yesterday from the West Coast to the effect that a fireboat, marked "Makaweli," had been picked up by Indian fishermen near Clayoquot, while great quantities of new lumber were strewn the beaches north and south of Clayoquot.

No doubt is entertained that the vessel which has lost the lumber is the Makaweli, which must have encountered the rough weather which swept the coast around Cape Plattery a few days after she put to sea bound for Mexico. It is believed that she must have tried to make back into Clallam bay when she found the weather so bad outside, but was driven before the gale up the island coast, meeting destruction on the reefs in the neighborhood of Clayoquot.

The Makaweli was built at Oakland, Cal., in 1902, for the Hawaiian trade, but has been used constantly as a lumber carrier, her capacity being 1,100,000 feet. She was managed by the well-known shipping firm of Head, Rolf & Co., of San Francisco. On her last voyage she was carrying a full cargo of lumber, with a considerable dead load. She was a staunch vessel, but it is thought by waterfront men here that the common error of overloading, especially in piling up the deck spaces too high with heavy lumber, was the cause of her destruction, the vessel probably having turned turtle in one of the terrific squalls which sweep the West Coast waters.

The Makaweli was a vessel of 821 tons net register, and her dimensions were: Length, 191 ft.; beam, 33.5 ft.; depth, 17.5 ft. She was one of a class of vessels of this class employed in the Washington lumber carrying trade.

SEA WORTHINESS TESTED.

Victoria Tug Pilot Out in Yesterday Morning's Hurricane Weather.

At midnight Friday, Saturday (19th), the Victoria tug Pilot, Captain Scarf, left Ladysmith wharf bound for Victoria and when she got out of the island and channel into the open water, she met the full force of the severest gale that has raged in this quarter of the continent since the Lamorna hurricane of March 19th last.

It was a screaming sou'easter, and it lashed gulf and strait into a boiling mass of foam. The staunch tug proved her seaworthiness every yard of the fight from port to port, and it was a test that some much larger vessels could not safely have undertaken. The sea was running higher around the island than the tug could stand, and the Pilot carried the spume in blinding sheets, and plenty of solid green sea came aboard the gallant little steamer as she boomed and fought and plunged her round that bears so evil a reputation for its cross currents, cross-winds and general salt-water cussedness.

Captain Freeman, manager of the Dunsmuir Company's vessels, came down on the Pilot, and he warmly praised both the splendid seaworthiness of the boat and the mastery of seamanship shown in handling her by Captain Scarf, his officers and crew.

After such seas as the Pilot came through, it is hardly surprising that nothing in the world should have any terrors for her. She is at present in the harbor.

TATOOSH REPORT.

Saturday morning's gale leveled all wires out of Victoria, amongst them that of Tatoosh, hence the absence of the regular report from this number of the Colonist.

CITY OF PUEBLA SOUTH.

Greyhound of Coast Passenger Boats Leaves for "Prisco" Last Night.

Steamer City of Puebla arrived last evening from the Sound on her way to San Francisco. She had a fair amount of freight and amongst her passengers from this port were Messrs. A. V. Hamilton, Henderson and S. Wilkinson and Mrs. W. A. Miller, Mr. A. Hillman, Mrs. P. L. Brown, Mrs. Kate Phillips and Mrs. J. Backus.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

Current Issue of Dominion Government's Marine Bulletin.

The following notes of interest to British Columbia mariners has just been issued by the department of marine and fisheries:

A lighthouse, established by the government of Canada on Lennard island, at the entrance to Templar channel, the southernmost approach to Clayoquot, on the Pacific coast of Vancouver island, will be put in operation on the 1st of November, 1904. The lighthouse stands on the southwest point of the island, where the rock rises about 35 feet above high water mark. It is a wooden building, octagonal in plan, with sloping sides, painted white, surmounted by a metal lantern, circular in plan, painted red. It is 80 feet high from its base to the vane on the lantern. A white wooden lightkeeper's dwelling and outbuildings have also been erected on the island.

The light is a flashing white light, giving a flash every fifteen seconds, and is elevated 115 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 19 miles from all points of approach, except where obscured by trees on Lennard island. The illuminating apparatus is electric of the first order, and the illuminant petroleum vapor, burned under an incandescent mantle.

During the resurvey of Oyster harbor by H. M. S. Egeria, Commander J. P. Parry, R. N., the following dangers were found:

(a) A rock, with six feet over it at low water, ordinary springs, was found to the eastward of Coffin island. From this rock Coffin island lighthouse bears S. 61 degrees W., distant one and three-tenths cables.

Another head with 12 feet over it was also found six-tenths cable to the eastward of the above position, and on the edge of the danger line as shown on chart No. 714. From this danger Coffin island lighthouse bears S. 64 degrees W., distant one and eight-tenths cables.

(b) The "3 3/4 fathoms" referred to in notice to mariners No. 32 (72) of 1903, and shown on chart No. 714 as being on the edge of the danger line, 2 1/2 cables S. W. of Coffin island, was found on examination to be the outer extreme of a narrow ridge extending from the reef off the point in Evening cove lying three cables N. W. of Ship point. The ridge has depths of from two to three fathoms over it and from its extreme point Coffin island

TO RENT

With possession on 1st December, the Commodious Rooms lately occupied by Messrs. Rodwell & Duff, on second and third floors of Hamley Block, corner Government and Broughton Streets. Apply to

Established 1858 **A. W. Bridgman,** 41 Gov't St.

Electrical Apparatus For Power and Lighting

—THE—

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S

Are the Standard Motors for Power Purposes, from 1/2 h. p. upwards. Address all enquiries to District Office, VANCOUVER, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONT.

EVERYTHING IN IRON LINE—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, STRUCTURAL IRON WORK, BRIDGES, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES.

Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

lighthouse bears N. 25 degrees East, distant two and six-tenths cables.

(c) Off the west end of the western Twin island the three-fathom line was found to extend into the anchorage one and three-tenths cables to the S. W. in the direction of the head of the coal wharf on the opposite shore; the five-fathom line extending six-tenths cables farther in a similar direction. This extension is in the nature of a spit running off the above point. Vessels are cautioned against anchoring in this vicinity.

(Note—Captain John T. Walkman, when in command of D. G. S. Quadra marked all those danger points some years ago.)

On 10th September, 1904, Captain A. J. Bierre, of the steamer Active found an uncharted rocky shoal, on which a depth of 12 feet was obtained at low water, in Malaspina strait, off Sechart peninsula, mainland of British Columbia.

From this shoal, which is about 200 feet in extent, Point Unwood bears S. 29 degrees W. and Gowland point S. 62 degrees W.

Caution must be exercised in navigating deep draught vessels in this neighborhood, as the shoal is nearly in the fairway to Welcome pass.

About 20th October, 1904, a fixed white lens-lantern light was established on Point Shumman, eastern side of Lynn canal, and about three-quarters of a mile south of Seaward city.

The light is 38 feet above the water, six feet above the base of the structure from which it is shown, and it illuminates 200 degrees of the horizon.

The structure is a white, hexagonal, wooden tower, surmounted by a hexagonal lantern with black roof. A white, one-and-one-half storey wooden dwelling, and a white boathouse, each having a brown roof, stand a short distance to the eastward of the light-tower.

MARINE NOTES.

With thirty-five passengers and a large cargo of freight, much of which was dainties for the Thanksgiving tables of the Northlanders, the Alaska Steamship Company's steamer Jefferson departed for Skagway Friday evening from Seattle.

Capt. John C. Silra of Seattle complaining that the failure of Sound boats to slow down when passing government lighthouse and buoy tenders is a cause of danger to the men employed on the latter. According to the latter the swell created by the steamers causes the tenders to be thrown out of position, and especially when divers are at work is likely to result seriously.

The marine dining room of the new Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York city, is perhaps the most interesting of the many rooms and suites of the immense building, and is a representation of a steam yacht's cabin. The entrance is through a companionway, and the interior resembles that of a cabin in every minute detail. Looking through the cabin windows one can see a panoramic view of Long Island sound, and scenes familiar to New York yachtsmen.

By a slight typographical error in yesterday's issue the arriving date of the steamer Monitor read the 24th. It should be the 22nd.

Tug Lorne brought up the French ship Guverneur yesterday from the Cape to Royal Roads.

British ship Aracan, from Acapulco to Puget Sound, was towed to Port Angeles yesterday.

British ship Linfield, loading lumber at Chemainus for Australia, will be ready for sea this week.

VICTORIA TIDES.

The tides at Victoria for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight, November 20th, will be as follows:

High water, 3:14 a. m.; low water, 7:10 a. m.; high water, 12:49 p. m.; low water, 8:04 p. m.

MILK MIXTURES.

for babies are many times dangerous in that the milk may become tainted. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is absolutely safe, being rendered sterile in the process of preparation. As a general household milk it is superior and always available.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap

powder is better than other soap powders, and it also acts as a disinfectant.

"Why did the congregation hurry out so suddenly after the benediction?" The sexton makes them leave their umbrellas in the vestibule, and those who get out late haven't much of a choice."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.

SOLD AND USED EVERYWHERE.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY, TORONTO, ONT.



LOWNEY'S Chocolate Bonbons.

CHOCOLATES

60c Per Pound

J. L. White & Co.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

30 and 32 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

JOIN THE

The Victoria Co-Operative Mercantile Association, Ltd.

It will assure you the freshest and best goods, courteous treatment, prompt delivery, lowest prices, 5 per cent. interest on your money, and a share of the profits.

Store will open about the 1st of December, at 91 Yates Street.

Rules, By-laws and Particulars at 92 Government Street, opposite Trousseau Ave.

KODAKERS ENLARGED

Can Have Their Views

By a Permanent Process at Moderate Prices.

KODAKS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

FLEMING BROS., 50 1-2 Gov't St.

W. JONES

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed to sell at our large and commodious sale rooms, (old church),

Corner Broad and Pandora Sts

AT 2 P. M.,

Wednesday, Nov. 23rd

Quantity of

DESIRABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Particulars later. Phone 3793.

HARDAKER

Auctioneer

Under instructions from J. THOMSON, Esq., I shall sell at his residence,

35 Gorge Road

Opposite Centennial Church,

Tuesday, 22nd, at 2 p.m.

The Whole of His

Elegant and Costly FURNITURE

PIANO, ETC.

Mason & Risch Cabinet Grand Piano; Polished Walnut Table; Platform Rockers; Window Seat; Carved Oak Uph. Rockers; Mahogany Uph. Arm Chair; Rosewood Centre Table; Carved Oak Uph. Chair; Overstuffed Arm Chair; Uph. Spring Edge Couch; Mahogany Brice-a-Brae Cabinet, with Bazel Plate Mirrored Doors; Mahogany Bed; Mahogany Side Table; Carved Mahogany Occasional Chair; Mirror; Carved Oak Hall Settee; Oak Umbrella Stand; Carved Oak Hall Stand; Massive Polished Oak Sideboard, with Heavy Bevel Plate Straps; Elegant Polished Oak Extension Table; 8 Carved Oak Dining Chairs, with Morocco Covered Seats and Backs; Beautiful Polished Oak Morocco Covered Rocker; Polished Oak Buffet; Elegant Brussels Carpets and Squares; Lugs; Linoleum; China Dinner Set; China Tea Set; Heavy Tapestry Curtains; Portieres; Rillings; Curtains; Poles; Walnut Sideboard; Mahogany Dining Table; Carved Oak Uph. Chair; Uph. 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REAL YELLOW DANGER

By B. Fletcher Robinson.

During the last ten years we have heard occasional voices in diverse languages imploring Europe to beware of the yellow danger. The term implied a military invasion of the white countries by the people of the yellow.

The German Emperor, with his eye on annexations in China, shouted loudest of all. His cry, drawn by his own august pencil, is not forgotten. It represented a mailed Europe, of a Teutonic aspect, facing the flaming invasion from the East. After duly impressing us with our peril, he endeavored, no doubt with purely philanthropic motives, to obviate it by taking a section of the country of the yellow men under his control in the neighborhood of Kiaochow and by looking out for more.

The Russo-Japanese war has exploded the yellow danger in so far as Europe is concerned. European possessions in the East would, indeed, be threatened were a victorious Japan to rouse the 400,000,000 of its somnolent neighbor into activity. Yet there would remain the fleets of Europe to guard the seas; and by land each great war shows more clearly the difficulties of transport over vast tracts of country where roads and railways are meagre or non-existent.

How would the yellow danger come to Europe? There is no answer to that problem. Their armies might start a

million strong, yet how many would remain after they had looted across the wastes of Central Asia?

Yet there is a yellow danger, nevertheless.

If you ask any man who has lived long in the East he will tell you that the Chinaman is a hard bargainer, that he will get the better of you if he can, but that, his word once given, he will run himself to fulfill his contract. Among the rich Chinese merchants there is little evidence of their agreements. If a man pledges his word it is sufficient.

The Chinese workman, again, may have his disabilities. Yet he is in the main sober and hard-working. He lives much cheaper, and he saves his wages. Such a man is not to be neglected in the political economy of the world.

The yellow invasion is not marching to attack with the roar of cannon and the hammering of gongs. It is moving forward very quietly, taking its time, after the Eastern fashion. Australia and the United States have felt the pinch of this subtle competitor, and in a sudden hurry have clapped on immigration laws, barring his way.

Yet he is advancing, nevertheless, taking a westward route through Central and Southern America; while from

the East he is filling the East Indies, creeping round Siam, gathering great head at Singapore, drifting into Indian ports, exploring the Persian Gulf, and so forward in a scattered fringe to East Africa itself.

Here is an instance that has recently come to my knowledge: In Singapore there recently lived an old Chinaman who had started life in a little ship chandler's shop. The man would drive a hard bargain, but he became famous as one who never went back on his word. The white traders, the shipping folk, came to trust him as a square man. The banks found that his promise was good for a couple of hundred pounds, enough they kept their knowledge to themselves.

When he died there was over a million sterling in the boxes of his cellars! When the British merchant established himself in the markets of the world it was his honesty that won the confidence of the nations. We used to congratulate ourselves that we were not as the Yankees or the Germans were. Can we thus congratulate ourselves to-day?

Modern progress, in a commercial sense, is not necessarily dishonest, nor is it honest. American cunningness seems so successful that we have come to envy the American. The German has ousted his rivals by whatever means necessary, the best to him, and we seem inclined to believe that we shall be left behind if we do not follow his methods.

There is proof of this in the law courts, in the gossip of business life, in the dinner-table story. A did a smart thing, therefore his practical dishonesty is passed over with a laugh. B contrived a clever scheme which steered him through an act of parliament. C was caught by the trick. The more fool C.

The British trader of the past may seem to have been a ponderous being, slow moving, unenthusiastic, suspicious. But he was an honest man; you could take his word. There is no doubt about this.

We may be changing even as the American and German have changed in their ideals of how business is best conducted. But John Chinaman does not change. China is in decay, we say. It remains but the relic of an ancient civilization. But it would seem that the merchant of the pigtail has learnt one lesson from the centuries, and that lesson is honesty. Perhaps it is the only lesson that was worth remembering.

The Jap is not an honest trader. How far this arises from the ill-digested lessons that he has consumed it is difficult to say. He is now very much before the world, the East. The most terrible wars of the future will not be fought out on the battlefield, but in the counting house.

THE SOLDIER OF THE CZAR.

It is a relief to turn from the Russian officer to the Russian soldier. Ivan, poor fellow, with all his ignorance and stupidity, is a man to love. His simple, kindly nature, unswerving loyalty to czar and country, who have done so little for him, unquestioning obedience to officers who take such little care for his welfare, never-failing patience under reverses, unflinching courage in the presence of the enemy, generally uncomplaining attitude in misfortune, and quiet endurance of poor food and excessive fatigue, make him an almost heroic figure. Unaccustomed to what he would consider ordinary comforts, he does not miss them; knowing nothing better, he is contented with his lot. Perhaps it is his deep religious nature that enables him to bear so well the hardships put upon him. He would rather enter battle without food than without the blessing of the regimental priest, whose picturesque flowing gown and long, uncombed hair are to be met even on the firing line. Many priests wear the St. George cross, given only for gallantry under fire.

As a soldier, Ivan is fairly well drilled in ordinary marching evolutions and the manual of arms, for which he must think his non-commissioned officers; but he apparently gets very little instruction in modern fighting tactics. Entirely destitute of personal initiative, he is apt to become practically helpless if he loses his officers. He has a fairly good weapon, though inferior to the rifle used by the Japanese, but has been given little instruction how to use it. Target practice is expensive, and in an army the size of Russia's the men get the minimum. In this war it has been noticed that such ratty fire control as is displayed by the Russians is directed almost entirely by the non-commissioned officers, and its efficiency falls far below that of the Japanese.

The Russian soldier, too, is poorly supplied and clothed in comparison to those of most armies. His nations depend largely upon his foraging ability. When the war began his clothing was unsuitable for the requirements of modern conflict, but as time has gone by efforts are being made to remedy this.—Thomas F. Millard, in the November Scribner's.

RUSS - JAP ARTILLERY

In nearly all the engagements up to the present the Japanese have shown that they can use their artillery to much greater effect than the Russians. The only occasions on which the Russians have been able to make good use of that arm have been in the fight at Saimatsi on June 8, when the Russian horse artillery with six field and two mountain batteries came into conflict with the Japanese tenth division and demonstrated its decided superiority, and in the battle at Nanshan on May 27th, when the 120 guns of the Japanese were unable to silence the Russian artillery by virtue of their own power. Their success otherwise was due to the great mobility of the Japanese artillery, which enabled them to bear upon decisive points with celerity. The gun selected by Colonel Arisaka as the most suitable for operations in the mountainous territory to which the war operations have been so far confined has proved excellent. The choice was made upon the strength of the experience gathered in the Russo-Japanese war and after exhaustive trials had been made on difficult mountain ways in Japan.

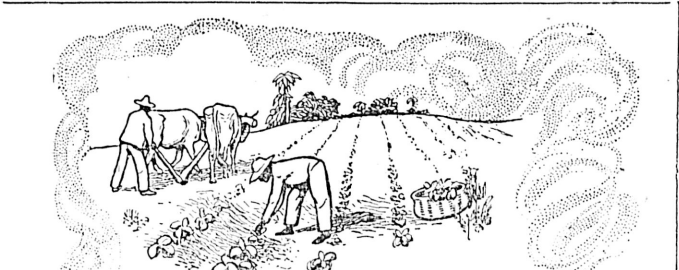
The weapon in question is pattern 08, which has a light tube, can be handled with facility and shows great durability. These qualities served to point it out as the most suitable piece for the Japanese field and mountain artillery. It makes a wonderfully great difference in the south Manchuria regions so difficult for artillery to pass through, whether the field gun weighs only 1300 kg., as the Japanese does, or 1884 kg., like the Russian pattern, 1900. The fact that the Japanese field gun has a cylinder only 298 kg. in weight tells above all in the mountains, where the Russians must move with one of not less than 393 kg. The Japanese have certainly approached the limit of lightness possible for mountain cannon with a gun of 2.9 inch

calibre having a tube with a weight of 133½ kg. The poor quality of their horses helps to explain the solicitude of the Japanese in making the transport of ordnance material as easy as possible.

Owing to the seat of war being so remote it was of the utmost importance to provide for a uniformity in the ammunition for the short mountain gun batteries and the normal field gun. The Japanese are now reaping the reward for the determination with which, by extensive orders abroad both of complete cannon and also of tubes, they long ago carried through a uniform system of armament throughout their entire field artillery. Immediately after the decisive firing trials they ordered in 1898, 220 pieces of 3-inch field-girking cannon with enclaves, 400 pieces of additional ready prepared tubes for that class of field gun and 250 pieces of spare tubes for mountain cannon from the firm of Krupp, at Essen, and 100 mountain cannon from the firm of Schneider, at Cremona. As the Japanese arsenal in Osaka also worked on the new type of gun and as further orders on Krupp were given, the whole Japanese field and mountain artillery was at length armed with one system of weapon and all the different years of artillery men concerned were skilled in the use of this special type. In the case of the two Russian artillery brigades, which have up till now been in operation in Manchuria,

such a thorough armament with the type of weapon first selected in 1900 was naturally not possible of attainment. That the ballistic properties of the new Russian three-inch field gun must be superior to those of the smaller Japanese weapon, especially in the mountain artillery, is self-evident. In this we have the reason why the Japanese, especially the First and Fourth divisions, made such strenuous endeavors to bring their lighter fort artillery to the front. Among the 120 Japanese field belchers coming into action at Nanshan on the 26th May were also a number of siege guns. The "Chinese" cannon used by the Russians in the battle were likewise for the most part quite modern weapons from the Krupp works; they tell into the hands of the Russians at the Tientsin arsenal in 1900.

How many heavy guns the so-called Takuscan army will bring to the front for the fighting in the Liaoyang plain or the specially constructed road remains to be seen. As a result of the system completion of its coast defences since the year 1888, Japan has an abundant store of 4.7, 9.4 and 18.8 inch guns. The weapons used by Japan in coast defence, as also in the navy, are generally of Armstrong manufacture or are constructed in Osaka; only a few Krupp cannon, ordered for transport in 1904, at Port Arthur, have been used in such defence constructions.—Japan Herald.



ONE of the advantages of the Cuban tobacco I procure, is that it is almost entirely cured by nature.

The climate is so hot that the tobacco sweats naturally—the leaf is ripened uniformly and the subsequent process of curing favorably promoted.

With the expert attention the leaf receives in Cuba it is pretty thoroughly cured and preserved—and its fragrant aroma developed by having been slowly fermented. I allow it to remain in my warehouse from 2 to 3 years, until it has sufficiently aged and that the mellowness that age alone can give. It takes a lot of study and experience to know when Havana tobacco is just right. Pharaoh tobacco is always just right.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Limited, Granby, P.Q.

So much for the filler. For the binder I use a Connecticut broadleaf, the best that money can buy. I import the wrapper, a clear leaf Sumatra direct from Amsterdam, Holland.—J.B.P.

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HER DISCOVERY.

Chicago News.

"Your trouble, madam," said the physician, "seems to be due to an excess of adipose tissue."

"My goodness!" exclaimed Mrs. Plunkton, "I wonder if that isn't what makes me so awfully fat?"



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Doric, Comfort and Bright Idea
Hot Water and Steam Boilers

Any of these supply the house with even warmth, keeping the atmosphere pure and healthful. They are compact, very easily run and great fuel economizers.

In connection with Oxford Radiators they make perfect heating systems for the home. The radiators are artistically designed and can be decorated in harmony with the color scheme of the room. Write for our booklets.

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College Girls and Matrimony

That less than half the young women who graduate from Vassar College marry is shown by Frances M. Abbott in a recent article in the Popular Monthly. Miss Abbott says:

"The statistics for 1887-1896, which show only 28 marriages per 100 graduates, with an average of less than one child per marriage, are obviously incomplete, because half the members were under 30 in 1900."

"During the thirty years from 1867 to 1896, 1,292 women have graduated from Vassar. Of these, including 118 since deceased, 51 were or had been married in 1900, being 41½ per cent. That means less than half adopted matrimony as a profession. Taking only twenty years, all the graduates of which may be assumed to have reached marriageable years (they would average from 36 to 38), one finds that, out of 701, 372 were married, a proportion of 53 per cent. This is still only a little over one-half."

"The number of children from these 372 marriages of full-grown graduates was 656 in 1900, an average of less than two per family. But since 131 of these children were born in 28 families (an average of over four), the average for the bulk of the graduates was only one and a half child per marriage."

"Such are the facts as to matrimony, namely, that of the 700 women who left Vassar previous to 1886, and who would now show a minimum age average of 40 years, only a few over one-half are now married, and of those who are married the average family is less than two children."

Miss Abbott comments as follows:

"Of graduates of the first ten classes, whose average age now would be from 56 to 60, 56 per cent. have never married. It is quite possible that some of the living members may marry yet, but making allowance for sporadic cases, 60 per cent. would probably include the complete marriage record of graduates of this period."

"These figures would seem to confirm the worst fears of those forty years ago, opposed the admission of women to college. It is difficult to make comparisons, because so many circumstances enter into the question of

marriage. College women come from all sections of the country and from most diverse social and pecuniary environments. The rate here given is undoubtedly less than that for the whole female population of the country, but perhaps not less than might be expected for a specialized and highly educated class."

It will be seen that the writer is put on her defence even when the statistics are stretched to 60 per cent. But the statistics for thirty years lie between 42 and 53 per cent. None the less, the following arguments will be found satisfactory:

"The tendency of civilization seems to be toward comparatively late and few marriages. One can almost judge of the advancement (?) of a people as a whole by the number of single women. Females among savage races, as in the animal kingdom, are not allowed to remain unmarried. It is an unusual thing in these days for a well-bred girl to marry under 20. In our mothers' day such a thing was eminently proper, and in our grandmothers' time girls married at 15 or 16."

THE LEANING TOWER.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Barney Oldfield, the crack automobilist, is fond of pictures, particularly of etchings. He said the other day:

"The best etching I have is one of the leaning tower of Pisa. This etching hangs over my writing desk."

"Looking up one morning I noticed that the picture hung crooked. I straightened it and resumed my work."

"The next day the picture was again crooked, and the next day, and the next. Finally, happening to be in the room while the maid was cleaning, I saw her deliberately take hold of the straight-hung picture and tip it to one side."

"Maria," I said, "that picture of the tower—look how crooked you have hung it."

"I have to hang the picture crooked," said Maria, "to make the tower hang straight."

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OVERCOATS

20 per Cent. Discount for Cash

\$10.00 Overcoats, now	=	\$ 8.00
12.00 Overcoats, now	=	9.60
15.00 Overcoats, now	=	12.00
18.00 Overcoats, now	=	14.40
20.00 Overcoats, now	=	16.00

RAINCOATS

One-Fifth Off for Cash

\$10.00 Raincoats, now	=	\$ 8.00
12.00 Raincoats, now	=	9.60
15.00 Raincoats, now	=	12.00
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20.00 Raincoats, now	=	16.00

....SUITS....

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UMBRELLAS—50 dozen Self Opening Umbrellas at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00

50 Cases New Christy Hats Just Opened

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

68-70 Yates Street

Ravishing Irish Lace Exhibit at St. Louis Appeals Particularly to This Season's Lace Craze.

WEALTHY women whose gowns are draped this season with yards of valuable lace and whose evening wraps are trimmed with the same costly edgings rarely realize that Dame Fashion's decree in its favor means a livelihood to thousands of young girls, who until recently have been almost starving among the poor boys and the little towns of Ireland for much of the lace affected now by smart women is made in Ireland by peasant girls, whose great-grandmothers did similar work, which intervening generations was allowed to drop, so that their mothers and grandmothers struggled miserably through their existence. But the Irish lace exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis shows that at their finger tips they had one of the finest arts in the world. With Italy, Germany, Spain and France supplying the lace market the women of Ireland were starving, yet now that they have entered into competition it has been shown that they can produce fabric as exquisite as that of any other country, and the pieces of Limerick rim, Carrickmacross, applique, guipure and point in the lace exhibit at the Fair are marvellous examples of a delicate art.

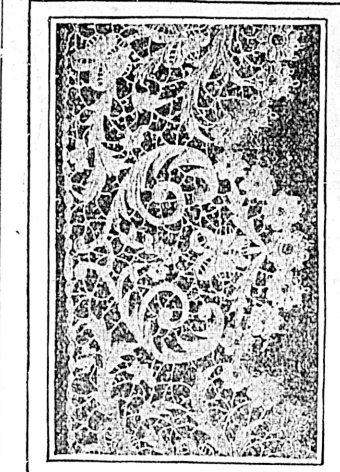
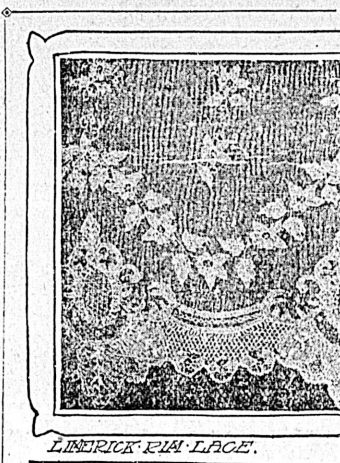
It is largely due to English women of fashion that the industry was revived. Now in hundreds of little cabins throughout the country in Ireland, and in many factories in the towns, deft fingers of hundreds of girls are daily weaving exquisite patterns that are sent to the world over, many of which are made there than in any other country. Queen Alexandra of England has been one of the most ardent patronesses of this revival, and the lace of the Emerald Isle adorned many of her wardrobe. Lady Dudley, whose husband, as Lieutenant Governor of Ireland, represents the King there, has quantities of it in the vice regal castle in Dublin.

Scarcely a fashionable woman in Europe or America now but who possesses an Irish lace gown, that heavy, but delicate fabric which is composed of graceful patterns done in the finest of linen threads. Quite recently attention of those interested in developing the lace industry has been turned to the ecclesiastical variety, a branch hitherto monopolized by Italy, Belgium and Germany, which exported it for the Catholic churches of Ireland. The experiment has proved so conclusively that Irish workers are fully as deft as those of other countries that it is now possible to supply entirely all altar hangings and vestments used, and if properly supported, it is believed that the home product may entirely drive out foreign work. Two of the most enthusiastic patronesses of this general revival, which is doing much to improve the condition of poor girls in Ireland by supplying them with work, are the Duchesses of Sutherland and the Countess

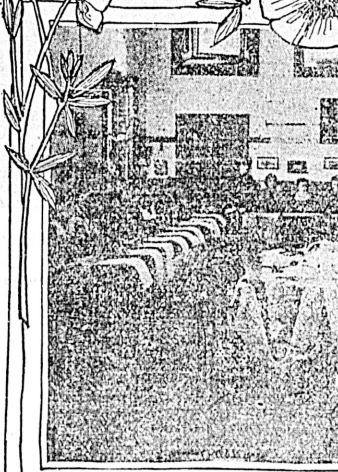
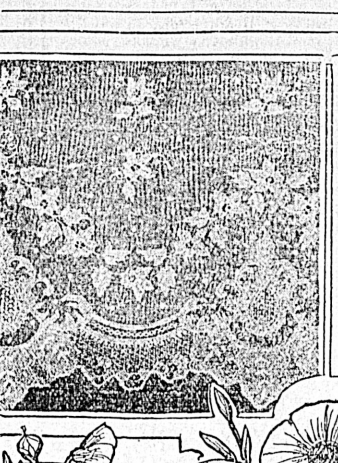
of Aberdeen. The latter has never ceased her efforts since attention was first called to the need and possibilities in 1885. Now she now owns a large depot in Dublin for disposing of the work. The place is worked on strictly commercial lines and has become highly profitable. It was in 1885 that smart women in London became interested in promoting a revival of lace making in Ireland. Through Mr. Alan Cole, who had been studying the condition of the peasants, a committee was formed which raised \$250 to be offered in prizes for designs. On this committee were the most fashionable and philanthropic women of the peerage, for the matter was one which interested both orders of femininity. Philanthropists saw an opportunity of aiding people to help themselves, while women of fashion quickly saw a chance of wearing beautiful trimmings, pieces of which some already possessed as inheritances from former generations. Especially active among the workers was the Countess of Aberdeen, who gave not only interest but time, and the Duchess of Sutherland also did not merely lend her name, but did what she could to make the interest general. The Queen, who was then Princess of Wales, expressed herself as much pleased with the movement, and London society had a new fad that has since resolved itself into continual employment for women of a country.

With the funds raised by this committee Mr. Cole returned to Ireland, and instruction in drawing was arranged for. From the first it was sought eagerly by girls, many of whom had been earning barely enough for existence in the fields. Now there are more than two thousand girls and women who claim lace making as their employment. In the various centres of industry in Galway and other counties Mr. Cole gave exhibitions of antique laces, and the modern workers copied them so deftly and quickly that foreign instructors who had been imported from Switzerland and France were driven out. The business that the Countess of Aberdeen now owns was established at that time by an Englishman, who then paid as much as 7,000 a year to the workers. Under its present management the business has increased enormously, so that it is one of the most successful in the United Kingdom.

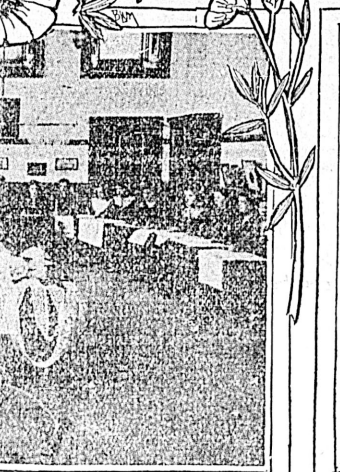
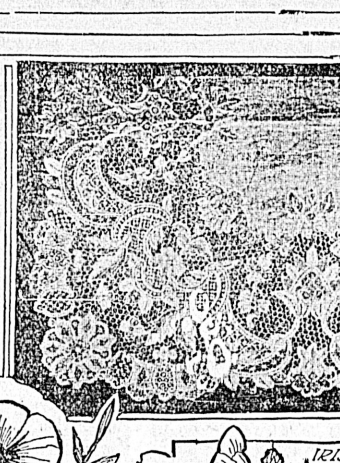
So general was the movement that it almost immediately reached women and girls in the country, and much of the lace and embroidery is done now in their homes. Where formerly they worked in the fields now their days are spent within the cabins, working over pillows or weaving delicate patterns. The government has been so much pleased with the work that might be done and in 1895 the Congested Districts Board for Ireland began giving instruction in counties where people were then idle. Even then there were many not within reach of the instruction.



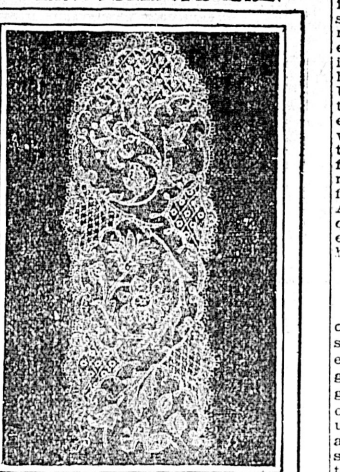
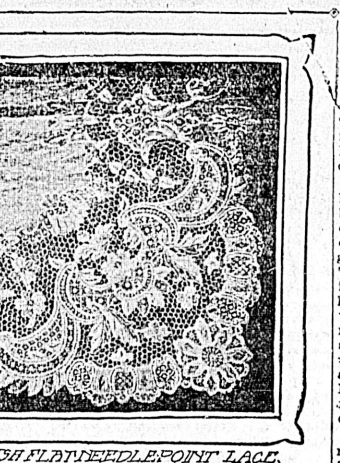
THE IRISH LACE EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.



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THE IRISH LACE EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

are held annually, and that in the fair at St. Louis proves that the industry is now sound commercially and artistically. The largest exhibition in Ireland is that held annually in connection with the Dublin Horse Show, in August, which is a fashionable event that brings many persons over from England. A government trust for the improvement of laces, called the Branchardiers Trust, now issues designs of fashionable shapes.

With the beginning of the revival only lace edges or welts were manufactured, but the variety in these was large. It included flat needle point, raised point, Limerick rim and tambour, Carrickmacross, guipure, applique, crocheted and Clonca laces. Their development naturally led to an increased scope, and lace curtain making has been carried on for the last two years with extraordinary success. Again the native workers outstripped their teachers, and from the first factory at Carraroe, on Galway Bay, three others have sprung up in Galway county. Several hundred hands are employed, and as the demand for the supply new places will be opened as rapidly as possible.

Lace making has led to the establishment of exquisite white embroidery as an industrial art and the two are frequently shown together. As for laces the government has established schools for embroidery, but the white work, "sprigging" as it is called, is most commonly done in the homes. Especially in the province of Ulster thousands of women and girls are thus occupied. The goods to be embroidered are sent to an agent in the district, who distributes the cloth, stamped with the pattern, collects when worked, pays for the labor and then returns it to the manufacturer, who does any necessary finishing before it is shipped to market. All classes of goods are thus handled and quite recently it has been found that an enormous business in exquisite lingerie has been developed.

Green Tomato Mustard Pickle. Put into a large stone jar one quart each of small cucumbers, large cucumbers sliced, a large cauliflower divided into flowerets, one quart small button onions, four green peppers cut fine and one quart of green tomatoes sliced. Cover with a pint of salt and let it soak twenty-four hours under a weight. The next morning scald and drain. Mix together one cup of flour, one tablespoonful of ground mustard, one tablespoonful of vinegar, with vinegar to make it a smooth paste, one cup of sugar and sufficient vinegar to make two quarts in all. Boil this mixture until it thickens and is smooth, stirring all the time. Then add the vegetables and cook until well scalded before canning.

Kiss in Politics

Discretion Required in Management of an Osculatory Campaign.

Tacitus observes that it would not be without advantage to examine those things, slight indeed in appearance, which often the spirit often the most important events. Another writer remarks that if you trace the necessary concatenation of human events a very little way back, you may perhaps discover that a person going in or out of a door has been the cause of coloring with misery or happiness the remaining current of his life. A stolen kiss, according to a current newspaper, has become a burning political issue in Montana. It is charged that one of the republican candidates for the senate of that state met a young woman in Red Lodge and kissed her without her consent, whereat the flaming Red Lodge picket, the leading Republican organ in the locality, bolted the offending senator and demanded his withdrawal from the ticket; the county chairman demanded his resignation; his fellow partisans on the ticket resigned, and appeal is made to United States Senator McDonald, chairman of the republican state committee, to ask for the osculatory candidate's withdrawal.

Without peering too closely into the Red Lodge incident, something palliative or exculpatory may be said for the kiss per se in politics. A baby-kissing campaign, for instance, has been worth more to candidates for the legislature, congress, the governorship, than reams of thunderous and convincing speeches on the tariff, or of the most virulent abuse of the other side. Majorities have turned upon the baby-kissing candidate, the baby from the kissing candidate. The Red Lodge picket, the leading Republican organ in the locality, bolted the offending senator and demanded his withdrawal from the ticket; the county chairman demanded his resignation; his fellow partisans on the ticket resigned, and appeal is made to United States Senator McDonald, chairman of the republican state committee, to ask for the osculatory candidate's withdrawal.

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Venetian Glass

There are doubtless few persons who have failed to admire at some time or another the beauties of Venetian glass. The exquisite coloring, elegance of form and surprising delicacy of some of the work turned out by Italian craftsmen make all other glass seem like a poor specimen in the big shops and stores.

A peculiar fact concerning Venetian glass is that but very little of it is really manufactured in Venice itself. It is at Murano, a small island and town little more than a mile north of "The Queen of the Adriatic," where the Italian glass industry chiefly flourishes. Here, many centuries ago, the old Venetian glassworkers established themselves and produced that work for which connoisseurs are so willing to pay a high price nowadays. The secrets of the work are jealously guarded—so much so, in fact, that it was not until about fifty years ago that the methods were discovered which enabled Antonio Salvati to revive the Venetian glass manufacture, which fell very much into decay between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Prior to 1860 neither Murano nor Venice for very many years made much else in glass but beads. Indeed, at the present time leads to the value of \$1,000,000 are annually made in Venice. Thanks to Salvati, however, Murano has for nearly half a century past been making on a large scale glass objects whose quaint forms and rich colors are but little, if at all, inferior to the best products of the ancient glasshouses.

Near the famous Big Wheel in the Italian exhibition at Earl's Court, London, a Venetian furnace has been set up, around which half a dozen skilled Italian glassblowers work, turning out exquisite ware which excites so much admiration. Glass of every description and color is produced here daily—vases, candelabra, table sets, in addition to the imitations of ancient Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek and Roman glasses. The great point about the blowing glass work as made by the Murano craftsmen is that each individual piece is an original work of human art. Each man is an artist, who revels in the creation of new shapes, there being no limit to his fanciful ingenuity. And as it is almost impossible that any two pieces of work should be alike, unless their form is very simple indeed, the buyer can choose according to fancy, and at the same time be sure that no one else possesses a piece of exactly the same size and shape.

Adjoining the Venetian glassblowers' room is a showroom, and here can be seen the work in all its varieties, from tiny plain cases, costing but a few pennies, to rich-colored goblets and mirrors, valued at a far greater number of dollars. They may not have so interesting a history attached to them as that which makes the work of the ancient Venetian glassblowers so valuable in the eyes of collectors, but they are none the less beautiful.—Portland Telegram.

Green Tomato Mustard Pickle

Put into a large stone jar one quart each of small cucumbers, large cucumbers sliced, a large cauliflower divided into flowerets, one quart small button onions, four green peppers cut fine and one quart of green tomatoes sliced. Cover with a pint of salt and let it soak twenty-four hours under a weight. The next morning scald and drain. Mix together one cup of flour, one tablespoonful of ground mustard, one tablespoonful of vinegar, with vinegar to make it a smooth paste, one cup of sugar and sufficient vinegar to make two quarts in all. Boil this mixture until it thickens and is smooth, stirring all the time. Then add the vegetables and cook until well scalded before canning.

Thanksgiving Turkeys

As only a limited supply will be on hand this season our patrons are requested to place their orders early.

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Time Table No. 53

TAKING EFFECT WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Northbound.	Southbound.	Northbound.	Sat., Sun.	Southbound.
Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.	P.M.	Arrive.
Victoria	9:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	Victoria	3:00 P.M.
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:40	Shawnigan Lake	4:20
Duncan	11:30	10:50	Duncan	5:30
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith	5:52
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	6:42
At. Wellington	12:53	8:00	At. Wellington	6:55

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.
Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily except Sundays, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single \$2.40, Return \$3.60.
THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.
Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria, Single \$5.20, Return \$8.00.
Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY
Traffic Manager

Dress Reform as It Is Preached and Practised in Germany.

Various indeed are the dress reform movement garments that have been designed for women's wear, but up to now none have come to stay or have been adopted save by a few. As a reform garment has been neither artistic nor really practical. The latest models come from Germany, which country is now being agitated by this question of hygienic dress, the theory being advanced that not only will women themselves be benefited, but future generations will be much improved by the adoption of this style of garment.

In spite of the fact that the German dress has been persistently frowned upon the reform gown and has done well, and is now being adopted by many, refusing at all times to sanction it and positively forbidding such a style to be worn at court functions or in her presence, the movement has taken root and is making rapid and genuine progress in the Fatherland. If one may judge by the number of such garments seen on the streets, at theatres and in the home. It is not confined to the few enthusiasts, for all classes of German women are eagerly adopting this comfortable and artistic style of gown, not only for house but for general wear, while German actresses are helping the cause by appearing before the footlights gowned in the most artistic and beautiful reform gowns to be had.



who are urging the acceptance of this dress that not only is it exceedingly comfortable, but as it permits freedom of movement it makes women more graceful, and by allowing greater play of the muscles causes better development and a consequent gain in health to the wearer and to posterity.

Indeed, they are only too well aware of the defects in them and are constantly striving to better them both in an artistic and hygienic way. Herr Van der Velde, a prominent German artist in sympathy with the movement, says: "I confess that we have not attained the elegance of the Paris costume. This is a fact to be sorry for, but which we must confess. This elegance lies chiefly in the cut and the ornamentation of the dress, but the materials from which they are made have lost their life and they are to all appearances as though made of leather or metal. The essential beauty of material lies in the fall of its folds, and it is in the endeavor to give life to these that future dresses are to be thought out."

Broadly speaking, Herr Van der Velde's idea is that women should appear in three styles of dress, each having its distinguishing characteristic as follows:—
First—Home costume, which shall express the individuality of the wearer.
Second—Street costume, in which the individual is lost in the mass.
Third—Social or public costume, which should be uniform.



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The Great Majestic pays for itself in the saving of fuel, and brings the greatest satisfaction, does its work and does it well.
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Science and Religion

Sir Oliver Lodge, principal of Birmingham university, delivered an address recently in Liverpool, at a Christian conference meeting, on the subject of "Science and Religion." Sir Edward Russell presided.

Sir Oliver Lodge said that there was a time when religious people distrusted the increase of knowledge, and considered the mental attitude which took delight in its pursuit, being in dread lest part of the foundation of their faith should be undermined by a too ruthless and unqualified spirit of investigation. There had been a time when men engaged in the quest of systematic knowledge had an idea that the results of their studies would be destructive, not only of outlying accretions, but of substantial portions of the edifice of religion which had been gradually erected by the prophets and saints of humanity. Both these epochs were now nearly over. All men realized that truth was the important thing, and that to take refuge in any shelter less substantial than the truth was but to deceive themselves. Some of the chief hurly-burly of contention between the apparently attacking force and the ostensibly defending garrison had arisen round that bulwark which upheld the possibility of the miraculous and the edifying. There were two main issues to be considered—(1) Were we to believe in irrefragable law? (2) Were we to believe in spiritual guidance? If we accepted the first of these issues we accepted an orderly and systematic universe, with no arbitrary capriciousness and no breaks in its essential continuity. Catastrophes occurred, but they occurred in the regular course of events. They were not brought about by capricious and lawless agencies; they were a part of the entire cosmos, and accepted the second issue we accepted a purposeful and directed universe, carrying on its evolutionary processes from an inevitable past into an anticipated future with a definite aim, not left to the random control of morose and ungodly forces, but permeated throughout by mind and intention and foresight and will. Not mere energy, but constantly directed energy—the energy being controlled by something which was energy or akin to energy—something which presumably was immanent in the universe and was akin to life and mind. The alternative to these two beliefs was a universe of random chance and capricious disorder, a cosmos or universe in which a motive force was absent. Consequently all held one or other of these two beliefs. But could we hold to both? So far as he conceived his present mission, it was to urge that the two beliefs were not inconsistent with each other, and that we might and could continue to accept both. We must realize that the whole was a single, undivided, law-saturated cosmos; but we must also realize that the whole consisted not of matter and motion alone, nor yet of spirit and will alone, but of both and all. We must even yet further and enormously enlarge our conception of what the whole contained. The denial of miracle had often led to a sort of spiritual and mental atrophy, and the valuelessness of prayer. But to those who were able to combine the acceptance of both the above faiths, prayer was part of the orderly cosmos, and might be an efficient portion of the great and controlling power. It was doubtless limited, but we could surely learn to do far more than we

had yet so far in the infancy of humanity accomplished; more even than we had yet conjectured, as within the range of possibility. Our progress already had been considerable. It was but a moderate time since our greatest men were chipping flints and carving bones into the likeness of reindeer. More recently they became able to build cathedrals and make poems. Now we were momentarily diverted from immortal pursuits by vivid interest in that kind of competition which had replaced the competition of the sword, and by those extraordinary inequalities of possession and privilege which had been rendered possible by the invention of an indestructible and transmissible form of riches. We raised an incense of smoke, and offered sacrifices of squalor and ugliness, in worship of this new idol. But it would pass; human life was not meant to continue as it was now in city slums; nor was the strenuous futility of mere accumulation likely to satisfy people when once they had been educated; the world was beautiful and might be far more widely happy than it had been yet. Those who had preached this hitherto had been heard with deaf ears, but some day we should awake to a sense of our true planetary importance, and should recognize the boundary which was apt to lose all sense of reasonable constraint. The most striking instance of a scientific man who on entering philosophic territory had taken the bit between his teeth and bolted was that of the biologist Haeckel, of Jena, who in his "Welt-Rethel" ("The Riddle of the Universe") had surveyed the whole range of existence and treated his subject with wide though by no means superhuman knowledge and with considerable literary and scientific ability. His monism was not new; it was as old as Parmenides. For some form of ultimate monism much could be said; but it was an idea, a hypothesis, an aim, an ultimate aim, which as yet was very far from being attained, and which philosophy might well strive after, but physical science in its own field had not made the slightest pretence of having accomplished. Haeckel's main propositions on which his whole scheme was based were: (1) the organic origin of life, will and consciousness; (2) the persistence of the really existent. The first was equivalent to a developed kind of spontaneous generation; a hypothesis which would be a reality apart, but they themselves constituted a part of it, and were clearly consistent only in so far as they corresponded with something real. What men could clearly conceive was already existent, and in that they had a dim foreshadowing of a higher reality.

OLIVER LODGE.

None knew what the day would bring forth. September 3rd was a bright day, and the sun shone brightly on the faces of the tired and famished soldiers, who had now been fighting almost without interval for many days. As in the previous days the guns fired busily. The Japanese were in the front positions in the night, and there they waited while the guns renewed their noisy chorus. The batteries were in the same positions as I had seen them before I left the hill the evening before. There were not more than three thousand yards between them. Hour after hour the duel continued, and towards noon the Russian guns fired heavily upon our massed batteries that were on the face of the ridge on which the Japanese were. It could be seen the destruction of the enemy's guns made. They were making good practice, breaking their shells well and more than once the cannon carts were scattered, the artillerymen dispersed.

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Ira D. Sankey and his two grandchildren Francis Hope and Ira D. Sankey Jr.

New York, Nov. 19.—Fearful of the effects of the northern winter the relatives of Ira D. Sankey, famous singer of gospel songs, are preparing to hurry him to the south in the hope that his life may be prolonged. "I have just had a letter from mother," said Allen I. Sankey, "and we have decided to send father to the south. We hope the warmer breezes may preserve him to us. He is now up the State, just where I do not care to have published, because he is so sensitive. We have hoped that his eyes would improve, but I may now say that he is blind. He will never see again." In his decline the knowledge that he is blind forever depresses him. He who sang in front of thousands now sits in the gaze of sympathizing friends. In seclusion he spends his days waiting his end. Occasionally in the evening on the pleasant countryside the notes of an old hymn awake memory. Then the wandering rustic hears again, as with an old world echo the song of "The Ninety and Nine." It is Sankey singing his old favorite. Then the venerable singer seems to forget his blindness.

Yet, the Japanese gunners lost no time in replying.

I will always remember one picture that impressed me as I watched those batteries. The enemy's shells were breaking well, crashing and cracking over the drivers when a cannon cart started down the slope to the rear. The drivers were lashing the six horses, and one fell. It struggled to its feet, and galloped on several shells broke, seemingly hurled over the cart, and the wheels started to see if any of the drivers had fallen from their seats. No, they were all there, the horses were galloping the cart away, and a moment later it was engulfed in the shelter of a village grove. There its cases were quickly filled, and back it went, again with shells breaking over it. I afterwards learned that a hole had been made near one of the driver's seats, by breaking shrapnel. But not a man was injured. Some time afterward I watched another cart driven out for ammunition. The shells were breaking, and I watched to see the drivers galloping their horses out of fire. But they went slowly down, waving their horses steadily as though they were lazily parading through the streets of Tokyo. And not a man suffered on the cart. After all, the percentage of damage done by shells is far less greater than one would imagine when he views such a scene as this, when thousands were breaking. Seemingly it takes many pounds of metal to kill a man or maim a horse.

"Banzai! Banzai!" One of our keepers was very excited. He was waving his arms and shouting his cheers, for a hole had been made in the railway city. At noon a great cloud of smoke rose high. Soon the clouds were spreading above the pagoda and growing in volume. Evidently the Japanese was preparing to retire, and was burning his stores. Seemingly the railway station and a long row of store houses at the front of the railway city were fired. Tongues

of flame leaped up. Obviously the fire was large one. The sight made the Japanese both jubilant and confident.

Artillery on the left—the greater number of our batteries and the heavy guns brought from Nanshan were there—were ordered forward. They were moved to within 1,200 yards of the Russian right, which maintained a stubborn fight, its batteries replying with vigor to our fierce fire. Soon Chinese spies came in and reported that the Russians were loading trains with stores and preparing to retire. The artillery commanders were ordered to renew their efforts, and all afternoon the guns boomed incessant, firing thousands of shells—there was a tremendous volume of fire. At nightfall the guns were firing to the utmost of their capacity, most of the batteries firing five shots a minute. As the light waned the fire showed brighter, its red flame showing clear, and the flashes of the guns became brighter and brighter. The gunners fired after sunset, though less briskly after nightfall.

As darkness settled down, the infantry advanced, their sights fixed at a range of from 800 to 1,000 metres. They dashed forward, seeking what shelter they could find, and while some sapped shallow trenches, the others maintained a fusillade. The Russians replied. The line was wavy. In places the Japanese were within two hundred yards of the enemy, the roll of the rifles and the fire of fusillades showing so clear in the night, being incessant. The casualties were very heavy. For days afterwards bodies were being found in the kowling. To the left the Sixth division pushed their way through the darkness, the roll of the rifles and the fire of fusillades showing so clear in the night, being incessant. The casualties were very heavy. For days afterwards bodies were being found in the kowling. To the left the Sixth division pushed their way through the darkness, the roll of the rifles and the fire of fusillades showing so clear in the night, being incessant. The casualties were very heavy. For days afterwards bodies were being found in the kowling.

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which they lost heavily, as did the enemy who fought stubbornly. In some trenches the Russians remained until the Japanese were fighting desperately, battling in keeping with the awful struggles that took place in the first line of defence on the crest of the Shoushan hills. The redoubt was noted as a result of the capture of the trenches, its rear being threatened. In the centre the Nagoya division, was suffering heavily as the Sixth was fighting on the left. It was assaulting the fortress—little Port Arthur. To attack such a work was practically suicidal, if not impossible, but the Nagoya men fought hard. They surged on, with heavy losses from the fusillade of the machine guns—I saw heaps of cartridges and the bodies of men who had stood Fourth army further to the right, attacked the trenches that ran in echelon, and were well constructed field works, connecting with the central fortress. From one o'clock to four o'clock there was an unbroken rain of infantry fire. At times it seemed as though the enemy's fire was nearer, but this was not the case. The Russians did not advance. They held their positions stubbornly, fighting desperately to beat back the forces that would not be stopped, though their dead and wounded covered the ground. Intrepidly the Japanese pressed their attack, and one by one the trenches succumbed to their determined forces. It seemed impossible to take the fort. Before it, the Nagoya men were fighting a costly, yet useless, battle, on the left. It was assaulting the fortress—little Port Arthur. To attack such a work was practically suicidal, if not impossible, but the Nagoya men fought hard. They surged on, with heavy losses from the fusillade of the machine guns—I saw heaps of cartridges and the bodies of men who had stood Fourth army further to the right, attacked the trenches that ran in echelon, and were well constructed field works, connecting with the central fortress. 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SOME FASHIONABLE POISONS

Are we degenerating? Is our civilization anything but a disease which is gradually sapping our strength and vitality as a people?

A prolonged investigation of the drug habit, one of the most terrible curses of modern times, inevitably reveals the fact that the drug habit is a disease which is infinitely more demoralizing and horrible in its effects than drink; yet it is a vice indulged in, as far as regards the law, practically with impunity, and by every class of society. The deep-rooted tension of our times, is accountable for its prevalence. How far the worry and perplexity of life have accentuated it is for the scientist to determine. The drug habit overshadows our national life.

In the United States, where life pulses more feverishly than in this country, the drug habit is like some cancerous growth. The local legislatures, however, endeavor to cope with it, and drastic restrictions are placed upon the sale of drugs such as morphia and cocaine in certain states. In England, on the other hand, no attempt has been made to grapple with the evil, mean while it grows apace. The taking of morphia and cocaine hypodermically—the "needle habit," as it is called—is prevalent chiefly among brain workers. Physicians, clergymen and lawyers especially seek relief from worry in this way.

THE NEEDLE HABIT.
Two terrible cases which have recently come before me—the one dealing with the cocaine, the other with the morphia habit—may be cited as typical.
A brilliant physician with a large practice, died suddenly from the use of cocaine. After long search he was found in a penitential condition, his health shattered. Cocaine had made of him a pitiable nervous wreck. He was eking out a livelihood as London correspondent on a rich scientific paper, but all his earnings went in the purchase of the drug, and sometimes with but a shilling

in his pocket he would hesitate between food and cocaine. His reputation is ruined, and his health now broken past all hopes of recovery.

An element of tragic romance pervades the second case. To a home for morphia mebrates some months ago came a girl suffering from morphia. One of the resident doctors fell in love with her, and his affection was returned. In a story one would have guessed the sequel. How the doctor, his professional enthusiasm reinforced by love, would have devoted himself heart and soul to reclaiming the girl; how the girl, to prove her worthiness, would have aided him in his best she could. Finally, how love would have triumphed, and the master passion dominated over all others. But things did not happen thus. At first, indeed, all went well, and the girl gradually, under her lover's care, freed herself of the habit. Then suddenly the doctor himself fell a victim, the girl faltered, then yielded once more to the insidious drug. At present they are living—or rather existing—in a West End flat, given over utterly to this terrible curse.

A MIDDLE CLASS VICE.
The "needle habit," however, is a comparatively aristocratic vice, and among the middle classes the taking of chlorodyne is by far the most popular addiction. This nostrum contains a large proportion of morphia and other potent poisons. There lies at once its fascination and danger. Many who would shrink from the use of a hypodermic syringe or be frightened at the mention of opium take chlorodyne without a qualm. Only the other day I heard of a case of the chlorodyne habit which shows its perilously seductive character.
A small home near London had been recently disturbed by a series of petty thefts. Several servants were discharged on suspicion, but still the trouble continued. One day the doctor was called in to treat the young daughter of the house. He found her suffering from the effects of chlorodyne, and it transpired

that for the last two years—when it was prescribed for her mother—she had been secretly addicted to it. The girl tried out of curiosity, then continued it on account of its soothing effects. Gradually it gained a mastery over her from which she could not, and did not, try to escape. In order to supply herself with sufficient quantities she had stolen articles and pawned them. The once bright and truthful child is now a moody and unscrupulous liar. Everything is being done to cure her, at present without success.

SOCIETY POISONS.
A London chemist has assured me that he sells on the average 100 bottles of chlorodyne a week, and knows that 2 per cent. of his customers are addicted to the habit.

After all, chlorodyne is merely a palliative, not a cure, as some vainly imagine, and to fly to it for solace upon the least ache or pain is like fraternizing with a vampire.
Among society women arsenic is in great vogue, largely on account of its "beautifying" effects. Those who are more concerned with brilliancy of complexion than with health give the preference to sal volatile and ether. Either drinking as a secret drug habit is especially popular in London, and during the season large quantities of the mixture are sold. The drug is a deadly poison produced by other compounds and the transparent complexion of the arsenic taker are paid for dearly by the physical ailments that ensue.

Some women fancy various aromatic extracts, such as rose de Cologne, lavender water, etc. As these extracts are often made with the coarsest spirit, the result of this tipping may be easily imagined.

THE GINGER HABIT.
Another addiction is the ginger habit. Essence of ginger is a formidable poison, almost double the alcoholic strength of ordinary brandy or whisky. Many whose digestions have been already impaired by alcohol find the effect

of this fiery mixture curiously soothing. Yet while it deadens the gnawing pain and promises relief it is all the time aggravating the morbid condition. The ginger habit is common in America, but in England, but this is a dangerous essence in this country is growing.

A comparatively new drug habit which is becoming frequent among harassed workmen is chloroform. Chloroform is slowly inhaled, and the dreamy forgetfulness, the sense of pleasant languor begotten, followed by complete oblivion, has a wonderful fascination for those suffering from insomnia or worry. Sickness and depression are the immediate penalties exacted, and if the habit persisted in, an inflammatory condition will supervene which ends in death. Chloroform is one of the most subtle and dangerous habits, perhaps more so than the better-known chloral habit, which is not so popular as formerly among sufferers from sleeplessness. Of late there has been a great demand for chloroform, and it is sold in such quantities that it is not possible to combat headaches or insomnia. Although valuable in small quantities and on occasion, these drugs are frequently used in large quantities. The taker should bear in mind that he is taking a deadly poison, and that he is taking it heedlessly, they produce distressing nervous symptoms. Phenacetin, for instance, is by no means the harmless remedy some people imagine. Indeed, it is a deadly poison, and its use is a mistake; at its worst, a tragedy.

Parliament might enact that such drugs as morphia and cocaine and the coal-tar products just mentioned should be placed under a physician's prescription, and that a free supply should not be dispensed without a second prescription. Moreover, all patent medicines containing poison should be put under the restrictions laid down by the Poisons Act.

It may be impossible to kill a hydra-headed monster like the drug habit, but at least it can be put in chains.—Arthur Rickett in the London Chronicle.

is certainly a step in the right direction. French mothers are apt to be more careful for their offspring than the English mother, who expects a little clothes teacher as a mark of respectability for her youth; therefore, the imagination hardly rises to a general adoption of the rougher games of the English school. Has not a master recently been fined 50s. for failing to prevent his pupils from breaking his arm at play? The playground is not without its risks, legal and otherwise.—London Mail and Gazette.

GREAT DANGER IN EXERCISE.

Now that students all over the country are in the midst of hard training for athletic games, some of the utmost violence, the opinion of medical experts upon the effect of excessive exercise on growing persons is especially timely. The opinion of the doctors upon this point was emphasized at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City. Doctors are pretty generally agreed that excessive exercise seriously affects the health of growing persons. It is a notorious fact that great athletes as a rule are not long-lived. As they arrive at full age, with especially vigorous constitution, they are liable to expect a life to be much shorter than the average healthy person. But such is not the case. They sacrifice longevity by the effort required in their contests and in the training preparatory thereto. It is a medical maxim that men are as old as their arteries. If one's arteries show degeneration, however few one's years, he is becoming an old man. On the other hand, while his arteries retain their original elasticity and health, the man is still young, no matter how many years he may have counted. He has an expectancy of many years of life. Physicians generally agree that the great cause of arterial degeneration is hard physical labor. This is especially true of labor among growing children. If the boy between 15 and 20 is obliged to exert his physical powers to the utmost he is pretty sure to initiate arterial degeneration. When the boy is 45 his arteries begin to thicken, become rigid and tortuous. They fail to perform their function in the circulation of the blood and cause an undue tax upon the heart, with the result of heart disease or emphysema. The initiatory impulse in this case has probably been given in youth by violent exercise. Great feats of strength or wearing physical labor forces the blood into the arteries until it distends them. Sometimes it makes a lesion and sudden breakdown through aneurism or heart trouble. If this effect does not follow it starts the deterioration of the arteries, which finally ends in death. Thousands of young men, who are obliged to engage in severe physical labor for a living must pay the penalty by premature age. There is no help for them. But with college athletes it is optional whether they shall deteriorate their arteries. If they show prowess on the field, if medical men are right, they will surely do so by hard training and violent physical exercise.—Baltimore News.

GERMAN WOMEN GARDENERS.

Attractive Mingling of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.
American Agriculturist.
Most American travelers in Germany go to the principal cities, see as many sights of art, architecture and scenery as possible and return without having the chance to stop at the roadside and learn of the real home life of the people. No existing guide books lead to such roads. Mecklenburg Schwerin, with its little sister state, Stralitz, is only 28 miles from Berlin. It is a beautiful one of the most fertile agricultural districts existing. The finest breeds of farm animals, the richest crops of grain, fruit and grass are raised here. Husbandry at its best is being studied from long experience, and when we consider that all farm land has been for centuries under cultivation, with no loss of productivity, we see that there must be some reason and effort which keep it up to so high a standard.
Every family has a garden and the work in it is done exclusively by women. In the villages, where a minister resides, who always has a big farm to cultivate as his private property, it is the leading spirit in the garden. In other places, perhaps the wife of the schoolmaster or forester takes the lead. Often there is a friendly contest to see who shall have the first peas and carrots for the table. On Whitehaven all try to have the first lettuce, and, if possible, a young chicken or pigeon for dinner. Generally the garden is close to the house, with a garden path leading to the main path runs in the middle. If the green hedge incloses it, the path runs all around next to it, because close to the hedge nothing will grow. All beds are laid out in straight lines, no turf whatever. Gardens are very neat and well kept. Along the main path on both sides are beds about five feet wide called rabbits. At each end is generally a clump of lilacs or cherries. These, except the gooseberry bushes are planted at intervals in the middle of these beds and are trained to resemble little trees. This leaves room for diverse perennial flowers underneath. Gooseberries grow to excellent size in single rows between the beds. The first shaves and as the season advances each variety as it matures is greeted with delight and thankfulness by the family. Asparagus is a special favorite. It is planted in rows grown in the garden and is cut three times daily for fear that the heads of it turn blue or green when exposed to the sun. They like it white. Green, long shoots are not eaten. Beans they have, but not the long runner kind. They are as also sweet corn and tomatoes, except at the rich domains, where gardeners are employed. Of peas they have besides other kinds, very large and beautiful "sugar peas," which are cooked whole, like string beans. Parsley is raised in two distinct varieties, the curly for decorating the plain for its roots, which are used in soups. Of celery the turn-rooted is only kind raised and prepared, when cooked, for salad and soup. An immense amount of different sweet herbs for use in the household always find a place. Caraway seed is cut twice during the season. The broad bean is grown in single rows between the potatoes. Pear, plum and apple trees are distributed all over the farm in single specimens. Orchards of one kind are seldom found. Peaches, apricots and grapes are grown on trellises in some protected spot, or on the south side of a house or barn. Onions, carrots, turnips and similar crops are sowed broadcast on the beds; children and old women do the weeding. Particular stress is laid on such vegetables as can be preserved for the winter, either in nature, natural state or dried. Nothing is wasted, even the rose leaves are gathered before dropping, and exchanged as the drug store for something necessary. Private houses are very much valued and at a certain time a long blue and green-looking fly appears, which feeds on the leaves. It is the Spanish fly; the children are eager to pick them off and sell them; they are used for making fly blisters. The gardens of the more wealthy people and noblemen's estates are laid out in English style, with curved walks and the turf dotted with beautiful flower beds. The ladies are all good housewives and have a keen interest in all matters, oversee the garden and help, often to gather the vegetables for dinner. All summer, in fair weather, before and after school hours, women, accompanied by their servant girls and children, go with little handbaskets or wagons containing a lunch, a garden-garden; they work, enjoy outdoor life, fresh air and healthy recreation.

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A meeting of the Dairymen's Association will be held at the City Hall on Friday, November 18, at 8 p. m. All dairymen are particularly requested to attend.

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The Eavesdropper An Island Recluse

"Where is Clover?" cried Mrs. Hastings, entering the great shady sitting-room of her large country house, late one afternoon. Miss Perkins, the village dressmaker, sat there alone, bending over a sewing machine. "I want her particularly," went on rosy-faced little Mrs. Hastings; "there are biscuits to be baked and strawberries hulled for the party I've got to make this evening, and the tea is a-drawing. I was sure I'd find Clover in here."
Miss Perkins glanced up, with a contemptuous sniff.
"You won't find her any place where she has any work to do," cried that lady, in her shrill, high-pitched voice. "I'm sorry to say it myself, but that girl is the laziest, uselessest—"
"There! that'll do, Miss Perkins," interrupted Mrs. Hastings. "Clover is as dear to me as my own child, and I don't like to hear her censured. We have no loved her ever since we found her lying in the street clover at the foot of the church. She was a laughing, laughing child of about a year—and she smiled up into my face with her big brown eyes; from that hour Clover—she gave her the name because we found her in the clover—has been a daughter's place in our hearts. She needn't work if she doesn't want to; she was made for happiness—for life in the free, open air—to dance and sing, and be happy after her own fashion."
Miss Perkins—a prim maiden of uncertain age, sandy-haired, green eyes, and with a tendency to freckles—filled her mouth with pins and proceeded grimly to "tack" together the skirt of the party frock that she was making for Mrs. Hastings. "The girl will certainly fall in love with him, and then what will you do? You surely want no daughter-in-law who hasn't a name of her own?"
Mrs. Hastings' rosy face had grown pale, but she tried to force a smile.
"Clover and John are like brother and sister," she said, thoughtfully, "and John, since he has his diploma, and has become a full-fledged physician, is very well up in his profession, and has no thought of marriage."
Miss Perkins nodded her saucy head until she looked like a Chinese mandarin.
"Perhaps so, perhaps so," she returned. "But it is that really the case, Mrs. Hastings, then your son must be an atrocious flirt; for I have reason to believe—and she paused to bite off her thread with a vicious snip—"to believe that no mother-in-law would want her own?"
Mrs. Hastings had all she could do to suppress a laugh.
"You?" she repeated, blandly. "Why, John is only twenty-eight."
"And I'm an old woman, I suppose?" snarled the dressmaker viciously. "I was twenty-five on the third day of May; that's hardly antediluvian!"
But she forgot to add that that third day of May in question had gone down broad aise of the past, a dozen years before.

A clear, ringing laugh broke the silence which followed the speech; and a pretty, brown-eyed girl in pink muslin, and with a broad-brimmed straw hat on her head, came dancing into the room, her white apron full of wild flowers. There was a wreath of blossoms around the crown of her hat, and knots of wild roses in her corsage. A tall, handsome, blue-eyed man, Dr. John Hastings himself, was not far behind.
"Here we are, mother!" he cried, cheerily; "Clover and I have been out in the woods, and we have come home, hungry as bears. Eh, Clover?"
"You bet!" cried Clover, enjoying the maiden lady's face of horror at the slang, for these two young people delighted in teasing Miss Perkins, their mutual aversion. "Mamma," she went on, slyly, "it'll go right to work and get John and John will entertain Miss Perkins."
"Not this afternoon!" began John, hastily, muttering something about "business down at the office."
"Will entertain Miss Perkins?" she repeated, slowly. For in that country place the village dressmaker was wont to be treated with half due deference. So Clover deposited her flowers on a small side table and ran up to her own room, returning soon, fresh and fair, and with her own delf hands prepared the evening meal.
Miss Perkins looked as sweet as honey, and she eyed her work over her shoulder, "making eyes" at the handsome doctor. She managed to inveigle him into escorting her home in the early moonlight, and when John returned he told Clover that he felt as though he had taken a walk and run up to her own room, returning soon, fresh and fair, and with her own delf hands prepared the evening meal.
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It was Lady Stanley's wish to mark the spot where the explorer lies in Pibright churchyard by some great monument. After much searching such a stone was found on Frenchess Farm, Dartmoor. Its length is twelve feet, width four feet, and thickness two feet to two feet six inches. The owner and tenant of the farm having given their assent to its removal, the stone was conveyed by road to Moreton Hampstead and thence by rail to its destination. It has now been erected at the head of Sir Henry Stanley's grave.
mask that treacherous hussy!"
So she ran upstairs by the back entrance of the building, and in a few moments was safely ensconced overhead, and crouching down, could hear and see all that transpired below. There sat John Hastings with his arm about Clover's waist, and kissing her as though he liked to.
"Darling," whispered the unseen watcher. "I'd like to catch any man kissing me like that!"
"My own little love," Dr. Hastings was saying, "you have proved my love for you to be unselfish, and I am glad that you are satisfied. But don't cry, Clover!"
The girl glanced up with smiles and tears, and kissed him full upon the lips. "Merciful Heaven!" panted the watcher upstairs. "Clover was guilty of such ecstasies in my life!"
"And to think," went on the doctor, below, "that you have found out all the truth; that your parents were all! And that you are an heiress, too! Why, Clover, you are a sharp little man, and you keep it to yourself so long. To think of your seeing the advertisement which called for the heirs of Lawrence Montgomery, and that name being found upon the landkerchief wrapped about you when you were discovered lying out in the clover; you secretly applied to the address appended to the notice, and the result is that you are proved to be the only child of a rich man, stolen from your home when you were a baby, and now being dead, all the Montgomery fortune is now yours. Quite a romance! Clover, why do you cry?"
"For joy," she faltered, smiling through her tears as she added: "No more of this! I've married you, and I'm rich, John; because I have been your wife for three weeks now, before the great news was fully ascertained, and no one but your mother knows of our marriage. Why, John, what is that?"
For the watcher above, bending lower and lower till a single syllable should escape her, had ventured too near the half-dry plaster which bordered the hole in the ceiling, and with one wild shriek,

When men have on occasions, either from chagrin and despite or in order to carry out some particular plan of existence, separated themselves from civilization and the intercourse of their fellows and plunged into the wilds, their mode of living has always been a subject of interest. One peculiar case of self-seclusion is that of a wealthy stock broker of London, England, who came to the conclusion, some years ago, that the life he was living and the lives of his fellows were utterly wrong, and not in accordance with the teachings of the Bible. Accordingly he disposed of all his possessions, and selecting Vancouver Island as the most remote spot he could think of and the farthest removed from the contamination of the world (a peculiarly mistaken choice, perhaps), he came to the Far West, accompanied by his wife. Finally he established himself on the Northwest coast of this island, where he was and still is practically inaccessible to his fellow creatures. Here he lives in strict accordance with the letter of the Scriptures, allowing, for example, the land which he has brought under cultivation to lie fallow every seventh year; he has no intercourse with other men and his condition is one of entire independence. The children who have been born to this strange couple had never seen another white man till within the last year or so, and probably have not seen more than one or two at the present day; they even speak a language of their own which is incomprehensible to the uninitiated.
It would be interesting to learn whether any other instances of such complete self-seclusion are known, and in this connection it may be noted that not only the Indians of Vancouver Island, but many old prospectors of the type known as "mountain men" who have wandered to the south of Cowichan Lake, claiming that it is the haunt of a madman. Curiously enough, the residents of the neighborhood have heard at times the most thrilling and blood-curdling cries and screams proceeding from this mountain.

FRENCH EDUCATION.

English Ideals and the Question of Boarders.

M. de Courbent's article in the Figaro, commented upon in the leader of the Pall Mall Gazette, is but one of the many signs that public opinion here is taking stock of its educational outfit. Baron Pierre de Courbent writes from the point of view of a sportsman (is he not president of the Jeux Olympiques?) rather than an educationalist, but he certainly represents a large section of his compatriots, who believe that overintellectualism is the bane of the French scholastic system. It may be said that on both sides of the channel the tendency is to exaggeration. In France the book work is overdeveloped; in England, the cultivation of sports. The impartial expert certainly agrees that the French have something to teach in this respect. In the English school organization, which gets more out of the scholar than the English system; on the other hand, the observer here looks with envy at the health and vigor of the Anglo-Saxon youth, derived from their country and outdoor life. The educational papers have been full of this question for months past.

Only today an article in one of the leading journals calls attention to the unhappy condition of the "internats," or boarders in a school. There is hardly a man who does not look back upon that period of his life with feelings akin to horror. An instance is given in this article, and it is by no means rare, of a schoolboy who, after having been in a large and beautiful park, where he was only allowed to walk in the park for half an hour a day, and they were strictly enjoined not to climb trees or to do any damage. Any games were out of the question. Most French boys no park even to look at; outside and in their appearance is that of a barracks. The boys are perpetually under the eye of a "maître répétiteur," and it would be hard to say which of the two is more bored by the arrangement. In the older boarding schools, at all events, the boys sleep in large dormitories, where the lavatory accommodation is by no means good. Neither, in many instances, is the food what it should be.

Serious efforts are now being made to remedy this state of things. The newer lycées have every modern provision. Such a one is the Lycée Lakanal at St. Germain, on the outskirts of Paris, where every arrangement is perfect of the kind. The college stands in its own grounds; there are playing fields and a gymnasium, and the boys sleep in cubicles and the older ones in rooms of their own. The broad lawn is grown in single rows between the potatoes. Pear, plum and apple trees are distributed all over the farm in single specimens. Orchards of one kind are seldom found. Peaches, apricots and grapes are grown on trellises in some protected spot, or on the south side of a house or barn. Onions, carrots, turnips and similar crops are sowed broadcast on the beds; children and old women do the weeding. Particular stress is laid on such vegetables as can be preserved for the winter, either in nature, natural state or dried. Nothing is wasted, even the rose leaves are gathered before dropping, and exchanged as the drug store for something necessary. Private houses are very much valued and at a certain time a long blue and green-looking fly appears, which feeds on the leaves. It is the Spanish fly; the children are eager to pick them off and sell them; they are used for making fly blisters. The gardens of the more wealthy people and noblemen's estates are laid out in English style, with curved walks and the turf dotted with beautiful flower beds. The ladies are all good housewives and have a keen interest in all matters, oversee the garden and help, often to gather the vegetables for dinner. All summer, in fair weather, before and after school hours, women, accompanied by their servant girls and children, go with little handbaskets or wagons containing a lunch, a garden-garden; they work, enjoy outdoor life, fresh air and healthy recreation.

TIPPING PROBLEM SOLVED.

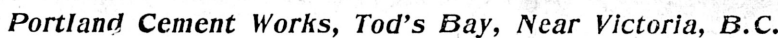
The practice of tipping the waiter has troubled philosophers long. Why pay a wage which should be paid by his employer? Why expose the waiter to the degrading necessity of appealing for his tip to the absent-minded customer—mute, or by impertinent innuendo? A hotel keeper at Lyons has solved the problem in this respect. He has announced to his staff, directed by discreetly, upon the management of my affairs. To this end, 10 per cent. of all bills will be set aside for the waiters in lieu of tips. It is said that this system, so congenial to the rights of man and the progress of civilization, has answered very well for eighteen months. The philosophers of Lyons have probably observed no in-fringe of the charges at this particular hotel.

**DR. MACKAY'S
SPECIFIC FOR
ALCOHOLISM.**

The Testimony of a Wonderful Success in the
Cure of Inebriates.

Owing to the very heavy rain, though, the writer did not have the opportunity to follow his investigations relative to the zone as far as he otherwise would have done. The writer's interest in the boundaries of all the granite between the outcrops or walls, and the fact that the cleavage planes within the zone extended almost at right angles to the line of strike of the veins, and the general direction of the axis of the ridge itself.

being high-grade hornite with quartz, the appearance of such value as will return handsome profits. Although the writer did not have any assayed or see any assay results, yet the body as he saw it certainly was certainly average as high grade as the samples which Mr. Cecil brought to Victoria. The writer was provoked so much by favorable comment from mining men. The matrix is quartz



Almost all the work was westerly and parallel to the footwall, and almost so to those on the hanging wall footwalls. Beyond some surface work, no further attempt to prove the permanency of this had been done.

All the work has been concentrated on developing the vein on the footwall, and this work comprises two tunnels—one about 50 feet above the other, with the lower 250 feet vertically below the outcroppings on the hanging wall side.

Before describing this work in detail

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